The Pittsburgh Gazette.

ESTABLISHED IN 1786. PITTSBURGH, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1874. VOL. 89.—NO. 290.

DAILY GAZETTE.

THE LATEST NEWS.

Condensed Telegrams from All Quarters.

—Ezra Cornell died in Ithaca, N. Y., on Wednesday.

—The suit of Edna Dean Proctor against Francis D. Moulton, which was set down for Wednesday in the United States Court, Brooklyn, has been sent over under an order for reference so ascertain the citizenship of the complainant.

—Information has been received of a raid of Ute Indians into the Snake River settlements, Carbon county, Wyoming. The Indians are known as Jack's band from the White River agency, Colorado, but have left their reservation to go on the war-path. The citizens of the Snake River valley are arming, and propose to give the savages a warm reception.

—At Quincy, Illinois, on Wednesday morning, John Joyce entered the saloon of James McGuire, and without a word began a murderous assault upon him with a knife, inflicting several wounds, from one of which, in the left arm, McGuire bled to death. The only reason given by the murderer is that McGuire some time ago accused him of being a bank robber.

—King Kalakaua and party arrived at Omaha on Wednesday from the West. The Mayor, City Council, General Ord and staff met them a few miles out of the city. The entire party was driven through the city, and left for the East at four o'clock. A crowd of four or five thousand people were at the depot. A salute of twenty guns was fired by a battery from the barracks.

AN INCENDIARY ARTICLE.

The Differences Between the Manufacturers and Boilers.

To the Editors of the Pittsburgh Gazette:

In the *Dispatch* I notice that in their article they treat the present difference between the manufacturers and boilers in a very unfair and unjust manner, the object apparently being, if possible, to make as wide a breach between the parties as possible.

As a reader of your paper, and the other journals of the city, and feeling an interest in this matter, give you as follows, my understanding of the whole question: First, then from published reports of the meetings, I find that the scale of prices, upon which the boilers have been working, was limited to a range of from 3 to 5 cents per lb., on the base price of the card rates of iron; that when the card was reduced below 3 there would have been no scale; that the manufacturers have time and again, in the reports given of the meetings, stated that they kept the card at the 3 rates with the express view of negotiations being made, before any reduction on it was made, to the end that there should not be even an apparent desire upon their part to destroy the scale of prices for boiling, and that their offer was for the time being, and until the price of iron would advance above 3 cent card rates, to make a reduction of $1 per ton and so on from time to time down to a 2½ card for iron, which would make the lowest possible price for boiling $4.50 per ton; but in case they did not change the card $5, or, in other words, if the card was reduced to $2.90, boiling would be $4.90; at $2.80 boiling would be $4.80 per ton; that in addition to this, they, the manufacturers offered that, as soon as iron was advanced beyond a 3 cent card—say 3 1-10—the price for boiling should be $1.10 per ton, and the present scale for boiling continue as heretofore, advancing and declining with the card rates of iron. This, I understand, they distinctly stated and represented was for the purpose of meeting the condition of times, and to bridge over the present difficulty and depression of the trade.

The boilers' proposition and ultimatum was to continue the scale to a 2½ card rate for iron, which would in no event reduce the price for boiling below $5.50 per ton; or if the manufacturers reduce the card to 3 9-10 the price of boiling would be $5.90 per ton; at 2 8-10 card for iron, price of boiling would be $5.80 per ton; and so on till a 2½ ct. card rate for iron was reached.

Now, Messrs. Editors, what is the condition of the iron trade? It is stated that only one mill in Philadelphia is running, and two have given notice to discontinue their scale there. I don't know what it is. The mills at Troy all stopped, manufacturers asking the price to be reduced to $3.75 and $4; at Scranton, Danville and other places the prices are $3.00 per ton for puddling and boiling; at others $4.50, $4.00, and some others $5.00 per ton. One mill at Philadelphia pays $5.25 and some extra to the helper out of the office.

I infer and draw from what I read and hear, that the ratesour manufacturers propose are, at the least, from $1 to $2 more than the same or like labor is being done for in other manufacturing sections of the country, with which our manufacturers are in daily competition. Surely such an article as appears in the *Dispatch* should not be allowed to be regarded by all good citizens and thinking men as incendiary and an outrage upon the intelligence of this community. I give you as I understand the facts. The public have had a good opportunity to obtain these through our daily journals as I have, and will be as competent to form their opinions as the *Dispatch* is to do it for them. I am sure that but few of the boilers will themselves endorse any such articles.

MERCHANT.

INDUSTRIAL NOTES.

Items of Interest from various Business Sources.

THE straw goods manufacturers of Foxboro, Mass., are preparing for active operations the coming season.

THE iron, steel and lock works in Norwalk, Conn., are all idle, and one thousand men are out of employment.

ONE of the blast furnaces in this city used from 17,000 to 18,000 tons of Canadian ore last year, and this year from 23,000 to 24,000 tons.

THE Stafford Meadow Brook (Pa.) colliery, worked since 1856, is now abandoned. It produced 2,000,000 tons of coal before the vein was worked out.

THE wages of the workmen in the shops of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad, at Hartford and New Haven, Conn., have been reduced ten per cent. and the time to eight hours per day.

THERE are six of the blast furnaces in the city still in blast and five out. Dunbar furnace, in Fayette county, is blowing and Fairchance has been out for several months. Charlotte furnace, at Scottdale, on the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad, is blowing.

A WILLIAMSPORT, PA., lumber firm has recently purchased 430 acres of timber land lying partly in Cambria and partly in Clearfield counties, for $23,000. This firm proposes to put 3,000,000 feet of timber in the market by the time the spring floods come.

THE Pittsburgh Bolt Company have in their works 24 puddling and 7 heating furnaces, an 18 inch muck mill, an 18 inch bar mill, 18 inch universal mill, 10 inch and 8 inch guide mills. Product, nuts, bolts, and railroad supplies. Capacity, 50 tons per day.

IT is said that a deposit of very fine ore has been found within seventy-five miles of Pittsburgh; that it has been tried in a blast furnace without mixture; that the iron made from it has every appearance of being excellent; and that is about to be tried in one of the rolling mills in this city.

THE Edgar Thompson Bessemer Steel Works, well advanced toward completion, have passed into the control of a limited liability company, entitled "The Edgar Thompson Steel Company, Limited." D. McCandless is Chairman, and Wm. B. Shinn, Secretary and Treasurer.

IT is stated that the cost, or at any rate the selling price, of locomotives has fallen very much in Germany during the last eighteen months. A freight engine valued in March, 1873, at $16,650 (gold) was lately rated at only $12,220. A passenger engine was contracted for in March, 1873, at $14,-225 gold and a short time since at $12,-420, while a tank engine, built at the same time for $9,200, can be duplicated for $7,-900.

STATE BREVITIES.

SEVERAL of the school directors in Scranton have been held for trial on a charge of making too free use of the peoples' money.

SCARLET FEVER is wide-spread in Oil City. Yesterday morning another child of the Smith family, residing in the Third ward, died, this being the third death in the family in a week. The other two children are very sick. Yesterday afternoon the father returned. He knew nothing of the deaths, and as he entered the house and inquired for the missing children, supposing them to be at a neighbor's, the scene was sad in the extreme. When informed of their death he broke down completely. His sorrow was sad to behold and several hours passed before he could be persuaded to compose himself.—*Oil City Derrick.*

A LITTLE school girl in Schuylkill county found a pistol cartridge upon the street, and took it into school with her, where she attempted to get the cap off the end, for the purpose of putting it on the top of her slate pencil, as the children are in the habit of doing. While picking at it the cartridge exploded, lacerating both her hands terribly, besides wounding her in the face. Great consternation was excited in the school, and the scholars ran in every direction for the physicians, several of whom were soon on the ground. The wounded child was taken home, where it was found necessary to amputate portions of several of her fingers.

FIRST EDITION.

FROM EUROPE.

Gen. Lafayette's Watch Restored to His Descendants.

The Trial of Count von Arnim Commenced.

Observations of the Transit of Venus.

Great Britain to be Represented at the American Centennial.

FRANCE.

General Lafayette's Watch Restored to His Descendants.

PARIS, December 9.—In conformity with the resolution adopted by the American Congress, on the 22d of June last, Mr. Washburne, United States Minister, to-day handed to M. Oscar De Lafayette, Deputy in the National Assembly from Seine et Marne, and grandson of the Marquis De Lafayette, the watch Washington presented to the latter as a souvenir of the capitulation of Lord Cornwallis. The watch was stolen from the Marquis De Lafayette while he was traveling in the United States, in the year 1825, but was recovered in latter years. The presentation ceremonial took place at the hotel of the American embassy, in the presence of the entire Lafayette and other families of the attaches of the United States legation, and many distinguished Americans.

Mr. Washburne, in addressing M. De Lafayette, narrated the circumstances of the theft of the watch, and the passage by Congress of a resolution for its restoration to the descendants of the Marquis De Lafayette, he said: "I am fulfilling a pleasant duty. The inscription on the watch recalls to mind a great deed, which can never be effaced from the history of the United States—the deed which terminated the American Revolution and assured the independence of the United States. I am here as interpreter of the sentiments of the Government and people of the United States towards you and other descendants of the Marquis De Lafayette. Let us express earnest wishes for the happiness and prosperity of all bearing your venerated name, and with those wishes let us associate France, who was allied with the United States, who is our traditional friend, and whose glory is so dear to us."

M. De Lafayette, in reply to Mr. Washburne, acknowledged his thanks for the relic presented to him by the United States Congress. He also thanked Mr. Washburne for the kind words he had uttered, and added that the Lafayette family were filled with profound gratitude for the sympathetic remembrances which have been preserved for the family by Americans after so many years. He requested Mr. Washburne to express to the American people and to their Congress and Government the thanks of the Lafayette family and their homage and admiration for their second country.

The Assembly.

PARIS, December 9.—Christophle to-day withdrew his candidature for the Presidency of the Left Centre in the Assembly, and M. Corne was chosen for that position by a vote of 53 against 10. By this action the unity of the Left Centre is restored.

The Assembly to-day passed a resolution formally unseating Deputies Ranc and Mellvelle Bloncourt, who have been condemned to death *in contumacium.*

GERMANY.

Trial of Count von Arnim.

BERLIN, December 9.—The trial of Count von Arnim began to-day. The court room was densely crowded. Fifty reporters of various nationalities were present. Judge Reich announced that the Court had decided that the proceedings should be public, except the reading of documents relative to the ecclesiastical policy of the Government, which includes papers of the first class mentioned in the indictment. The prosecution read the indictment, it accuses the Count of forfeiture in his official duty, and says that when Prince Hohenlohe succeeded to the embassy at Paris, he found, after a strict search, that a large number of documents were missing from the archives. These documents the indictment divides into three categories: first, those Count von Arnim confesses to having abstracted and afterward restored; second, those which the Count acknowledges having taken, but which, regarding as his private property, he refuses to restore; third, those which he professes to have no knowledge of. The indictment proceeds to prove the official character of the documents, states that they were partly communications from the German Foreign Office to its representatives abroad, and partly reports of representatives to the Foreign Office. Each document, the original draft of which is in possession of the Foreign Office is numbered and entered in the official register. If some of the documents contain additions of a personal, social or confidential nature, their official character is in nowise thereby altered. The autograph letter of Prince Bismarck are not in question. Count von Arnim kept three journals of correspondence sent and received, in accordance with a regulation of the service, but during the last month of his stay at Paris secretly kept a journal with few entries. The indictment asserts that the documents which were not entered never reached the archives, and that the greater part of the missing documents were not entered. Then follows an enumeration of documents of the first class, and copies of correspondence of the Foreign Office with Count von Arnim, which resulted in their restoration. The indictment refutes the idea that the Count took the papers to troubles in Louisiana and other Southern States merely for the purpose of restoring them to the Foreign Office. The indictment also enumerates documents of the second class, among which is a dispatch dated November 8th, 1872, asking the Count to explain a conversation in which, according to a private report of Gen. Manteuffel, he (the Count) informed M. Vallier, at Nancy, that he regarded M. Thiers' Government as untenable.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Storm on the Coast.

LONDON, December 9.—A heavy gale prevails on the coast, and already much damage is reported afloat and ashore. Nine vessels are ashore at Hartlepool and several at Seaham. A large vessel has been totally wrecked and fifteen of the crew drowned.

The United States Centennial.

LONDON, December 9.—Col. Forney announces that he has official information to the effect that the British Government has sents to recognize the Centennial celebration at Philadelphia, and has resolved to appoint a commissioner to the exhibition there.

VENUS.

Observations of the Transit.

LONDON, December 9.—Telegrams received at the Greenwich Observatory from India, this afternoon, announce that the observations of the transit of Venus have been successful. Over 100 photographs were taken.

LONDON, December 9.—Observations of the transit of Venus were taken at Cairo and Suez. The photographic observations at Thebes were perfectly successful. At Shanghai the weather was overcast and the sun obscured.

RUSSIA.

International Law Conference.

ST. PETERSBURG, December 9.—Several Governments, including that of France, have sent favorable replies, with certain reservations, to the invitation of the Czar to take part in the international law conference to be held here.

TURKEY.

The Famine in Angora.

CONSTANTINOPLE, December 9.—The Sultan has given $100,000 for the relief of the famine stricken inhabitants of Angora. The prospects there, however, are improving. The prices of provisions are reduced, and agriculture is reviving.

PHILADELPHIA.

Jay Cooke & Co.'s Estate—Application for an Injunction.

PHILADELPHIA, December 9.—In the United States Circuit Court, to-day, application was made on behalf of persons residing in New York, Minnesota, Missouri, Pennsylvania and Canada, and owning stock of the Northern Pacific Railroad, for an injunction against the trustees and committee of creditors of Jay Cooke & Co., to restrain them from making any payment of dividends or proceeding with the distribution of the estate. The complaint made is that the railroad company is insolvent, and has refused to present any claims against the estate, and that the bankrupts are liable to the extent of $16,000,000 upon its bonds. The holders of bonds desire to come in for their share, and therefore seek to [illegible] of in the distribution until their claims are recognized.

THE Scranton *Free Press*, in speaking of the lawlessness that reigns in that section says, the true state of society there is "lawless beyond precedent, desperate beyond measure, and murderous beyond imagination," and asks who of the perpetrators of the twenty-three murders committed in Luzerne county within the last three and a half years have been hanged?

FORTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

(SECOND SESSION.)

WASHINGTON, December 9, 1874.

SENATE.

Memorials.

The following memorials were presented and laid on the table, to be referred to committees when appointed:

Mr. SCOTT presented a remonstrance of type founders of Chicago and other cities against the ratification of the Canadian reciprocity treaty as far as it relates to type and type materials.

Also a memorial of the Texas Pacific and Atlantic & Pacific railroads praying Congress to aid those companies in the construction of their roads.

By Mr. INGALLS—A memorial of citizens of Kansas for an extension of the time to homestead and pre-emption settlers on public lands who have been compelled to abandon their claims by reason of the ravages of locusts.

By Mr. CHANDLER—A memorial of the National Association of Lumber Men against the proposed reciprocity treaty between the United States and British North American provinces. The memorial shows the total lumber product of the United States, standing pine and hemlock timbers, losses by forest fires, cost of making lumber, the number of men employed, etc.; also a criticism of the memorandum signed by the plenipotentiaries, and a resolution of the National Association against the reciprocity treaty, claiming that it is unconstitutional and violates treaties with other nations.

Standing Committees.

Mr. ANTHONY submitted a list of standing committees, including the former select committee on rules, which was agreed to. Those on Seaboard and on Levees of the Mississippi were continued for this session.

Reimbursing Kansas.

Mr. INGALLS introduced a bill to authorize the Secretary of War to ascertain the expenses incurred by Kansas in resisting the Indian invasion of 1871. Referred to Committee on Military Affairs.

Pensions.

Mr. LEWIS introduced a bill providing that pensions on account of death, wounds received or disease contracted in the service of the United States since March 4th, 1861, which have been granted or which shall hereafter be granted on application filed previous to January 1st, 1875, shall commence from the date of death or discharge. Referred.

Also providing for the payment of arrears of pensions. Referred.

Texas Pacific Railroad.

Mr. SCOTT introduced the bill refered to by him in the morning amendatory of and supplementary to an act to incorpate the Texas Pacific Railroad Co., and to aid in the construction of its road, &c. Referred to Committee on Railroads. The provisions of the bill are the same as that introduced in the House on Monday by Mr. Stoughton.

A War Claim.

Mr. STEVENSON presented a memorial of Blanton Duncan, asking compensation for damages to certain property held by him as a trust during the war. Referred to Committee on Claims.

The Senate then adjourned till to-morrow.

HOUSE.

The Collector of Customs at New York Called on for a Report.

Mr. WOOD (New York) offered the following resolution, which was referred to the Committee on Ways and Means:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be directed forthwith to obtain and transmit to this House a report from the Collector of Customs at the port of New York, setting forth distinctly whether on any article entered at that port since June 22, 1874, a higher or lower rate of duty has been levied than was levied or was chargeable under the instructions of the Treasury Department on a like article if imported into the same port on the first day of December, 1874; and if a higher or lower rate has thus been imposed, then to specifically enumerate in his report each article which has been the subject thereof, according to its commercial designation, and declare the rate which the instructions of the Treasury Department required to be enforced on said first day of December, and the different rates levied on which he gave utterance was based wholly upon hearsay. It was further stipulated that Moulton should make an apology to Miss Proctor, and that he should pay all the costs incurred on both sides thus far, amounting to over five thousand dollars, that in consideration of the foregoing, Miss Proctor would claim no pecuniary damages against Moulton, but would rest satisfied with the vindication of her character, and that the referee should make a report in consonance with these conditions, and thus end the great suit. These terms were all agreed to by the parties, and this afternoon the referee began.

VICKSBURG.

Another Skirmish—Armed Bodies of Negroes Concentrating—The Approaches to the City Guarded.

MEMPHIS, December 9.—A special dispatch, from Vicksburg, says: In a skirmish last night one white man was killed and one wounded. The number of negroes is unknown. An effort was made to hang the Sheriff, who was a prisoner, but was prevented by a strong guard. The negroes are being reinforced from Issaquena county, and are marching on the city in a large force, driving the whites before them.

Negroes Concentrating.

VICKSBURG, December 9.—The excitement is subsiding. Business has been generally resumed. Armed bodies of negroes are reported congregating at various places a few miles from town. Some whites are still under arms and a strict guard is being kept on the approaches to the city.

The Resignation of Sheriff Crosby Accepted.

The Board of Supervisors met to-day. Adjutant General Parker presented the resignation of Sheriff Crosby, which was accepted. An election will be ordered for sheriff soon. The recent robbery of records furnishes evidence of the forgery and embezzlement of Peter Crosby, (Sheriff), Wash. Davenport (Chancery Clerk), and other negro officials, all of whom are under indictment except Crosby, who packed the Grand Jury for his own protection. The stolen records were found this evening, in or under the house of Davenport, who is now a fugitive from justice, with seven indictments against him.

An Extra Session of the Legislature Called.

Governor Ames has issued a proclamation calling an extra session of the legislature for Thursday, the 17th, to take some action on the situation there.

TEMPERANCE.

Ohio State Convention.

COLUMBUS, O., December 9.—The State Temperance Convention assembled in City Hall to-day, about 160 delegates being present. J. M. Walden, of Cincinnati, was chosen temporary Chairman, and said the convention was called simply to decide upon some plan of action, whereby all temperance people in Ohio can work in unity.

At the afternoon session a memorial to the General Assembly was adopted requesting that no law be passed that will in any way impair the usefulness or render less effective the existing laws relative to the traffic in intoxicating liquors; also for the passage of a law disqualifying habitual drunkards for office and for the removal of such persons now in office.

Is it true that human blood is cheaper in Westmoreland county than whiskey? that a mob of men, every one of whom is known in a community, can in broad daylight deliberately murder their fellow men and go scot-free, while a sick and poverty-stricken widow, to keep her children from starving and freezing, cannot sell a drop of whiskey without imprisonment for her doom and her children turned shuddering out into the world, at the mercy of winter and the cold-er charity of humanity?—*Frank Cowan's Paper.*

THE largest shipment of coal ever made from any one colliery in the Clearfield region are now being made from the Sterling Colliery, on the Moshannon Branch. As many as eight hundred tons have been shipped in one day.

☞ ADVERTISEMENTS on this page, under the several heads of "WANTS," "FOR SALE," "TO LET," &c., will be inserted at transient rates only, TEN CENTS PER LINE for each insertion. No advertisement inserted for less than FIFTY CENTS.

WANTED.

WANTED—A PARTNER—A FOR-tunate one will be found who has from $8,000 to $10,000 to command to invest in a safe business, which will pay from 50 to 100 per cent. per annum on the dollars. For particulars address SAFETY, this office. dec8:17

WANTED—PURCHASERS FOR

FIRST CLASS GUARANTEED

TEN PER CENT.

School and Municipal Bonds.

INVESTORS desiring full information concerning these and other securities, are invited to call on

LUTHER S. KELLY,

Stock and Bond Broker,

96 Fourth avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Letters of inquiry from parties residing out of the city, will be cheerfully and promptly answered.

TO-LET.

TO LET—HOUSE OF 7 ROOMS ON Ellsworth avenue, East Liberty, within three minutes' walk of Roup's Station. Gas throughout, ash pits, &c., and well of good water in back yard. Immediate possession.

E. DICKEY & CO.,

no28-120 80 Water street.

TO-LET.—A TWO STORY BRICK Dwelling House in a central location, No. 172 Second avenue, Pittsburgh. Possession given immediately. For terms call or apply to A. D. SMITH, at Iron City National Bank, or at his residence, No. 17 Park street, Allegheny City.

TO LET.

In Diamond Savings Bank Building, corner Fifth avenue, Liberty and Union streets:

One Fine Store Room, No. 1 Fifth avenue.

One Basement, under store.

One Basement under Bank; large, with good light and fire proof vault. Enquire at the

no28:7t8 DIAMOND SAVINGS BANK.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—ENGINES.—ONE 12x24 and one 10x20 inch stroke. Engines entirely new. Will be sold at a bargain. Also, repairing will be promptly attended to. HENRY FARNAN, 96 Lacock street, Allegheny City.

FOR SALE—SECOND-HAND ENGINES from 5 to 80 horse power, 30 Double Flued Boilers, one pair 20 feet by 38 inches, nearly new.

Cor. Marion avenue and P. Ft. W. & C. R. R., Allegheny City.

FOR SALE.

LEATHER BELTING, HOSE AND RUBBER GOODS,

AT THORP & DUNN, No. 14 Market St.

FOR SALE—ONE TWO STORY FRAME DWELLING, with store room attached, on the east side of Railroad, near depot. ONE TWO STORY FRAME DWELLING, situate on Second street. ONE BRICK DWELLING on Fourth street, two stories. Will be sold cheap by

E. PATTERSON,

WEST NEWTON, Nov. 27, 1874. dec2

ROBINSON BROTHERS

BANKERS,

NO. 78 FOURTH AVENUE,

Offer sale the following first-class Securities:

25,000 8 PER CENT. WARD SCHOOL BONDS.

50,000 7 PER CENT. PITTSBURGH STREET BONDS.

50 SHARES CITIZENS NAT. BANK.

50 SHARES FREE. ST. NAVIGATION & CHIO GO FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.

Wanted—

50 SHARES EXCHANGE NAT. BANK.

Will buy—2,000 PITTSBURGH 5's.

5,000 PITTSBURGH WATER LOAN 7's.

Parties desiring to buy or sell good securities are invited to call on us.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR OF GAS AND GAS METERS, 77 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH, PA.

DESIRING THAT THE PUBLIC should more generally avail themselves of the advantages of this office, I would give notice to persons desiring to have their meters tested to leave their orders at the offices of their respective Gas Companies, or at my office, corner of Twenty-third and Smallman streets, and they will receive prompt attention.

R. H. SMITH, Inspector.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

PRESSED CORNED BEEF, READY FOR TABLE USE.—Thoroughly cooked meat, pressed solid into two and four pound hermetically sealed can, can be cut into thin slices and will be found reliable and cheap, and for sale by

JOHN A. KENSHAW & CO.,

Cor. Liberty and 9th streets.

CITY ENGINEER'S OFFICE, MUNICIPAL HALL, PITTSBURGH, December 10, 1874.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the Viewers' Reports of damages caused by grading Fifth avenue from Jumonville street to Penn avenue, and grading Thirty-eighth street from Penn avenue to Butler street, have been approved by Councils, which action will be final, unless an appeal is filed in the Court of Quarter Sessions within ten (10) days from date.

de10 A. DEMPSTER, City Engineer.

PROPOSALS.

OFFICE OF THE CENTRAL BOARD OF EDUCATION, 81 Fourth avenue, PITTSBURGH, December 9, 1874.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office, up to 4 o'clock P. M., SATURDAY, the 12th inst., for the printing of the ANNUAL SCHOOL REPORT for the year ending September 1st, 1874.

Specifications will be furnished upon application.

Per order of the Printing Committee.

de10:k27 C. A. KEHEW, Secretary.

1875. DIARIES. 1875.

FOR SALE BY

Stevenson & Foster,

Wood St. and 3d Avenue.

de8:155

SECOND EDITION

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Safe Burglary Case Abandoned.

Vice President Wilson's Health Failing.

Arkansas and Louisiana Affairs Discussed at a Republican Senatorial Caucus.

Special to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

WASHINGTON, December 9, 1874.

The President's Financial Policy.

Dispatches in this morning's Baltimore and Pittsburgh papers state that Speaker Blaine, at Secretary Fish's dinner party last night, expressed himself opposed to President Grant's financial policy, a statement which Mr. Blaine denies in emphatic terms. He was a guest at Secretary Fish's party, but says he did not converse upon finance, as alleged by the papers in question.

Vice President Wilson's Health.

Vice President Wilson again shows signs of failing health. Sometimes he scarce recognizes his friends. The election of a Vice President *pro tempore* is discussed, as Senator Carpenter's term expired with the resumption of the chair by Mr. Wilson. Another election must be held if Mr. Wilson again vacates, which now seems almost certain. DIAMOND.

WASHINGTON, December 9, 1874.

The Safe Burglary Case Abandoned.

Attorney General Williams to-day sent a communication to the Judge of the Criminal Court informing him that the Government has abandoned the safe burglary cases under the late indictment, which has been pronounced a nullity by the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, owing to the alleged illegal constitution of the Grand Jury. The Judge, after directing the communication to be placed on file, ordered a *nolle prosequi* to be entered in these cases, and also discharged the bail of the defendants—Harrington, Whiteley and Williams. No further action will be taken at present.

Republican Senatorial Caucus.

The Republican Senators were in caucus this afternoon on the subject of Arkansas affairs, but adjourned without coming to any conclusions. Only a few Senators expressed themselves in favor of intervention, and even these were not agreed as to the exact form of the movement. Others were disposed to postpone action, as the present condition of the State did not seem to justify Congressional measures, all accounts representing the people generally to be satisfied with their present Government, with no cause for violent disturbance. The question of the condition of Louisiana was also discussed. Several Senators said it would be found on examination that the Government of one or two of the other Southern States had no more legal existence than that of Louisiana, and therefore there should be an investigation concerning all of them, in order to establish their validity.

Ku-Klux Pardoned.

The President granted pardons to John Whisonant and Jerome Whisonant, of South Carolina, convicted of Ku-Klux offences, and sentenced each to five years' imprisonment in the Albany penitentiary.

NEW YORK.

The Proctor-Moulton Libel Suit.

The Case Submitted to a Referee.

NEW YORK, December 9, 1874.

The case of Edna Dean Proctor against Francis D. Moulton was called in the United States Circuit Court before Judge Woodruff this morning. Judge Fullerton said the defence was not ready, for two reasons; first, because the Court has no jurisdiction; and, secondly, because of the illness of the defendant. He suggested that the case be referred to a referee. After argument, the counsel for the plaintiff agreed to a reference, and Benj. D. Silliman was appointed referee. Judge Fullerton stated that they did not mean to offer any evidence to prove what is supposed to be the main charge. They had never pretended that they could prove that they did not expect to sustain the charge. They only wanted to show that it was sold to them not that it was true. They confidently looked forward to the complete vindication of both parties.

After the order for the reference had been entered in the Court and the stipulation between the counsel filed, the counsel proceeded to the house of Mr. Silliman, the referee. There they were joined by General Butler, of the counsel for Moulton. A conference was held as to whether the reference should be opened to the press or not. A request of the press. General Butler opposed the admission of reporters or of any one outside of witnesses. Miss Proctor was willing that reporters should be admitted, as was General Tracy. It was finally decided that the press should be represented under certain conditions. The party then went to the United States Court building, where the reference will be held. The plaintiff amended her complaint so that in the time of the commencement of the action and the time of said libel, the defendant was a resident of the city of Brooklyn, State of New York, and the plaintiff a resident of the State of Massachusetts.

Mr. Tracy then briefly opened the case, after which Miss Proctor testified to the highest esteem for Mr. Beecher, and declared that there was not the slightest shadow of truth in the stories that had been circulated in which her name had been mentioned. There was never any improper behavior on his part. Neither did he ever offer any insults to her. While in the employment of Mr. Bowen, she was in the habit of attending Plymouth Church. Here she was so attracted with certain sayings and expressions of Beecher that she took to jotting them down gradually and made a custom of taking notes of his sermons, and she then conceived the idea of publishing them in book form. Henry C. Bowen suggested the title. Thoughts of the book. It was through this work that she first made the acquaintance of Mr. Beecher. I found that there was a new book to be issued, of which I received a prospectus, and which appeals had received from Mr. Beecher's approval. I felt very indignant, and wrote a letter to Mr. Beecher, expressing my indignation at his course. I received a reply, explaining his connection with the book. I afterwards had several interviews with Mr. Beecher. The result was, I understood the reasons why he took this course. Yet I never could forget his breach of faith of business arrangements. I never visited Plymouth Church. I have seen very little of Mr. Beecher since then, but at all times we have been very friendly. The letter of January 10, 1871, was given under the following circumstances: Mr. Beecher called to see me on New Year's day of 1871, and told me that there was some trouble between Bowen and Tilton, and that he (Beecher) was implicated, and fearing that if I died there might be some construction put upon their (Procter and Beecher's) transactions, and that to save any such trouble, he wanted me to write an expression of my feelings toward him. I went up to the library and wrote the letter which Moulton published. I never went out with Mr. Beecher but once, I believe, in my life, and that was for one day, to see some pictures in Brooklyn. I remember going with him to New York to see some pictures from perhaps 11 until 2 or 3 o'clock. I went to the studio of a Mr. Johnson, whose sister I had known, and that is the only time I ever went anywhere with Mr. Beecher. I was two or three times at his house with friends to see pictures and engravings. I remember going one morning with the late Henry J. Raymond to visit Mr. Beecher on his invitation. Mr. Raymond called for me at Mr. Bowen's, and on going over we looked at engravings and pictures for an hour or two with the various other friends, among others Mr. and Mrs. Benedict, Mr. and Mrs. Lowe, and some others whom I have now forgotten. I think I was on another occasion I went to Mr. Beecher's house in the morning to see engravings, of which he had a large collection. I remember being in his study for a few moments. These were the only occasions in which I was in Mr. Beecher's house or study.

The Brooklyn *Eagle* says the Proctor suit is at an end. Yesterday the defense made formal overtures to the prosecution for a compromise and settlement, which, after consultation with their client, the attorneys for Miss Proctor concluded to entertain. The matter came to a climax last night. It was agreed that at the opening of Court this morning a proposition should be made by Ex-Judge Fullerton to have the case referred, which proposition Tracy & Co. should, after some argument, agree to, and that ex-District Attorney Benjamin F. Silliman should be selected as referee. It was further stipulated that Miss Proctor should come forward and testify that Moulton's allegations as to her illicit connection with Rev. Henry Ward Beecher were in every respect false. It was further stipulated that Moulton himself should make affidavit that he knows of his own knowledge nothing whatever against Miss Proctor's character, and that the libel to

WANTED.

WANTED—A PARTNER—A FOR-tunate one will be found who has from $8,000 to $10,000 to command to invest in a safe business, which will pay from 50 to 100 per cent. per annum on the dollars. For particulars address SAFETY, this office. dec8:17

WANTED—PURCHASERS FOR

FIRST CLASS GUARANTEED

TEN PER CENT.

School and Municipal Bonds.

INVESTORS desiring full information concerning these and other securities, are invited to call on

LUTHER S. KELLY,

Stock and Bond Broker,

96 Fourth avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Letters of inquiry from parties residing out of the city, will be cheerfully and promptly answered.

TO-LET.

TO LET—HOUSE OF 7 ROOMS ON Ellsworth avenue, East Liberty, within three minutes' walk of Roup's Station. Gas throughout, ash pits, &c., and well of good water in back yard. Immediate possession.

E. DICKEY & CO.,

no28-120 80 Water street.

TO-LET.—A TWO STORY BRICK Dwelling House in a central location, No. 172 Second avenue, Pittsburgh. Possession given immediately. For terms call or apply to A. D. SMITH, at Iron City National Bank, or at his residence, No. 17 Park street, Allegheny City.

TO LET.

In Diamond Savings Bank Building, corner Fifth avenue, Liberty and Union streets:

One Fine Store Room, No. 1 Fifth avenue.

One Basement, under store.

One Basement under Bank; large, with good light and fire proof vault. Enquire at the

no28:7t8 DIAMOND SAVINGS BANK.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—ENGINES.—ONE 12x24 and one 10x20 inch stroke. Engines entirely new. Will be sold at a bargain. Also, repairing will be promptly attended to. HENRY FARNAN, 96 Lacock street, Allegheny City.

FOR SALE—SECOND-HAND ENGINES from 5 to 80 horse power, 30 Double Flued Boilers, one pair 20 feet by 38 inches, nearly new.

Cor. Marion avenue and P. Ft. W. & C. R. R., Allegheny City.

FOR SALE.

LEATHER BELTING, HOSE AND RUBBER GOODS,

AT THORP & DUNN, No. 14 Market St.

FOR SALE—ONE TWO STORY FRAME DWELLING, with store room attached, on the east side of Railroad, near depot. ONE TWO STORY FRAME DWELLING, situate on Second street. ONE BRICK DWELLING on Fourth street, two stories. Will be sold cheap by

E. PATTERSON,

WEST NEWTON, Nov. 27, 1874. dec2

ROBINSON BROTHERS

BANKERS,

NO. 78 FOURTH AVENUE,

Offer sale the following first-class Securities:

25,000 8 PER CENT. WARD SCHOOL BONDS.

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50 SHARES CITIZENS NAT. BANK.

50 SHARES FREE. ST. NAVIGATION & CHIO GO FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.

Wanted—

50 SHARES EXCHANGE NAT. BANK.

Will buy—2,000 PITTSBURGH 5's.

5,000 PITTSBURGH WATER LOAN 7's.

Parties desiring to buy or sell good securities are invited to call on us.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR OF GAS AND GAS METERS, 77 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH, PA.

DESIRING THAT THE PUBLIC should more generally avail themselves of the advantages of this office, I would give notice to persons desiring to have their meters tested to leave their orders at the offices of their respective Gas Companies, or at my office, corner of Twenty-third and Smallman streets, and they will receive prompt attention.

R. H. SMITH, Inspector.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

PRESSED CORNED BEEF, READY FOR TABLE USE.—Thoroughly cooked meat, pressed solid into two and four pound hermetically sealed can, can be cut into thin slices and will be found reliable and cheap, and for sale by

JOHN A. KENSHAW & CO.,

Cor. Liberty and 9th streets.

CITY ENGINEER'S OFFICE, MUNICIPAL HALL, PITTSBURGH, December 10, 1874.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the Viewers' Reports of damages caused by grading Fifth avenue from Jumonville street to Penn avenue, and grading Thirty-eighth street from Penn avenue to Butler street, have been approved by Councils, which action will be final, unless an appeal is filed in the Court of Quarter Sessions within ten (10) days from date.

de10 A. DEMPSTER, City Engineer.

PROPOSALS.

OFFICE OF THE CENTRAL BOARD OF EDUCATION, 81 Fourth avenue, PITTSBURGH, December 9, 1874.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office, up to 4 o'clock P. M., SATURDAY, the 12th inst., for the printing of the ANNUAL SCHOOL REPORT for the year ending September 1st, 1874.

Specifications will be furnished upon application.

Per order of the Printing Committee.

de10:k27 C. A. KEHEW, Secretary.

1875. DIARIES. 1875.

FOR SALE BY

Stevenson & Foster,

Wood St. and 3d Avenue.

de8:155

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE PIONEER

LAMP, OIL AND GLASSWARE HOUSE.

R. P. WALLACE & CO.,

No. 39 Wood Street, Pittsburgh,

Manufacturers and Jobbers in Oils, Lamps, Chandeliers; also, Window Glass, Prescription Vials and Table Glassware. The attention of cash and short time buyers is invited to our large and well assorted stock, which we are prepared to offer the lowest prices yet reached.

R. P. WALLACE & CO.

NEW GOODS

Having Purchased in the Eastern Markets last week a large lot of

Black Silks,
Colored Silks,
Black Cashmeres,
Black Alpacas,
Black Mohairs,

Cloaks,
Shawls,
Dress Goods,
Flannels,
Blankets,
Cassimeres, &c.

We are prepared to offer extra inducements in Low Prices to purchasers of

DRY GOODS.

We

DAILY GAZETTE

OFFICE: GAZETTE BUILDING,
Corner Sixth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

JOSIAH KING.....N. P. REED.
T. P. HOUSTON.....D. L. FLEMING.
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KING, REED & CO., Editors & Proprietors.

OFFICIAL PAPER
Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny City and Allegheny County.

TERMS FOR 1874:

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Clubs of ten	1 40

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Persons desiring to subscribe for the GAZETTE—Daily or Weekly—will, upon application, be supplied with specimen copies, free of charge.

KING, REED & CO.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1874.

BONDS at Frankfort 97¾.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp 27f.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 110¼.

TRADE depression is being severely felt in England, a reduction in the wages of employes having been effected.

SAM RANDALL, Congressman from Philadelphia, had the bad taste to make a violent personal attack on the President yesterday, in discussing District of Columbia. The House checked him and passed the audit he opposed.

THE observations of the transit of Venus that were made in India were entirely successful, over one hundred photographs being taken. This indicates that the observations at other points were equally successful, as equally perfect instruments were used by all.

THE "new departure" of colored people at the South, reported from Memphis, in which they unite their political fortunes with their old masters, bears very much the appearance of having been managed. The address is too sweepingly condemnatory of the former friends of the blacks, and too laudatory of the planter class, not to be the handiwork of the very people so warmly praised.

BOSTON, ever progressive, has adopted a sort of pew system in its new theatre,—is has sold seats, at so much each, the ownership to rest in the purchaser, his heirs and assigns. Whether this new feature will serve to relieve the institution from the odium that Mr. Talmage would bestow upon it, and give it more of a family character, is a nice point that we do not undertake to determine.

THE Kelly proposition for a convertible 3.65 bond, evidently has a stronger hold on Congress this session than it did at the last. What the outcome of the discussion will be we do not undertake to say, but what has been said thus far, and especially the drift of expression privately, is much more favorable to the bill than anything we have had. While not entirely favorable to the bill, owing to the unsettling tendencies it contains, we nevertheless recognize in the spirit of Congress a purpose that is clearly antagonistic to the views expressed by the President, on the question of specie payments.

THE trial of Mowry's claim to certain property located at Lawrenceville, is the feature in the United States Court, in session in this city at present. The extent and value of the claim, the romantic character of the [illegible] tions of law involved, all contribute to make it an interesting case. The jury impanneled is one of the ablest convened for a long time, and is fully competent to fairly sift the mass of testimony that will, no doubt, be presented. This is a very important trial, also, to those who hold property at the point named,—as the security of their titles is seriously involved.

THE war between the blacks and whites at Vicksburg is becoming more extended. It is hard to believe that the reports received are just in accord with the facts. The intensity of feeling manifested by the blacks points to a deeper cause for the outbreak, than the mere demand that a Sheriff shall give bonds. We fully believe there is an unwritten history at the back of the outbreak there. A starting point in this, is seen in the fact that the colored people were deprived of their rights at the last municipal election, and it looks to us very much as if lawfully elected county officers were being prevented from assuming their proper places.

IN THE midst of the amazing prosperity claimed for "independent" journals, it is well to note several facts that go to illustrate the idea that they have had their day. The Chicago *Tribune*, for example, abandoned that flag, and came back again within Republican ranks. Now we see a notice offering the Sacramento *Union* for sale. It was once a Republican journal, and wielded a very large influence in California; but it went over into the ranks of the "independents," and after the first flurry, the prosperity it had gained as a Republican journal began to decline. It is now in the market. The reason for this unpopularity is the captious, querulous tone of such journals, and their arrogant efforts to force and dominate public opinion. To fairly seek to convince the public is well enough, but to attempt to force public sentiment into given channels is not likely to command confidence very long.

WE REALLY enjoy the qualified way the New York papers praise the President's message. His idea that we shall seek to secure specie payments is commended, but when it comes to the methods to be employed, quite another view is taken. The *Tribune*, suddenly solicitous for the welfare of the Republican party,—a subject concerning which its interests have been the other way for some time,—thinks that the success of the party in 1876 depends on the adoption of the suggestion to bring about enforced resumption. Of course, this advice is given with the sincere purpose of promoting the well being of the Republican party. We notice, also, that Democratic papers generally take the same view of the subject—their sympathy for the welfare of the Republican party being a noticeable feature of their criticisms. We are deeply impressed with all such suggestions, but we greatly err if they are accepted by the party at large.

WITHOUT inquiring after the motive that gave rise to the bill offered by Mr. Beck, to prevent members of Congress from representing or arguing cases in the United States Courts while they are in office, we take the liberty of expressing much gratification that it is likely to be promptly passed. Some of the most disgraceful scandals of the past few years have grown out of this very practice. It has been currently understood to involve a form of bribery. Men whose influence was very great in either branch of Congress have been paid fees out of all proportion with the service rendered, simply because they were influential in Congress. It was expected, of course, that this would control them in their course as legislators, and in many instances has done so. The bill may have the effect of placing some of the newly elected Democrats on short allowance, but they have the consolation of knowing it will protect their purity. It is a preventive of temptation.

CONGRESS has opened its hand, by a day's session that was devoted to business. There was considerable time given to talk, and more time was devoted to business. On the whole, therefore, we think the outlook is that a fairly active session will be had, in which the real needs of the country will be carefully looked after. We shall feel deeply disappointed if this result is not reached. There was never a time when Congress was so earnestly called upon to forego the enjoyment of oratory, and devote itself to the business of the country. While the monetary question, in its bearing on the revival of business is important, we deem that of direct effort to improve credit, and inspire a renewal of enterprise, far more important. And these two issues are of larger consequence than all else that can be made to claim the attention of Congress. We have been careful not to urge specific methods, looking to this end: but if Congress is really in earnest to accomplish the general result aimed at, there should be no serious difficulty in coming at a proper method. And all this should be done without extended debate.

WE fail to see the justice of the criticisms bestowed on the President, because of his course on the Southern question. He laid the Louisiana case before Congress last Winter and announced, very clearly, his desire that the legislative branch of the Government would relieve him of the responsibility, by determining the real *status* of that Government. He also made it very clear that in case this was not done, he would proceed to carry out the policy he had started with,—that of maintaining the Kellogg Government, which had been fully recognized by him, under certain orders and proceedings of the courts. Certainly all this was candid and fair. The Arkansas matter involved points, which, from his information, should have led to his recognizing the Smith Government. But out of deference to the sentiment prevailing, which is against interference with State Governments, he has held aloof from participation till Congress meets. We cannot imagine how he could pursue a more careful course than he has. The violent outbreaks in Louisiana necessitated interference, and this over, he went no farther.

THE *Leader* is never very profound, and its efforts at profundity are usually amusing. We mentioned two facts,—that business is prostrate, and our exports exceed our imports, as a reason why greenbacks may be readily retired and gold accumulated. The *Leader*, remembering our teachings as to balance of trade, imagines that we thought that when this balance is in our favor business will be uniformly prosperous. As the two ideas have no necessary relation to each other, of course we never taught what the *Leader* imagines. What we have urged, and enforced in the article from which the *Leader* quotes is, that when our exports exceed our imports, we have conditions favorable to the resumption of specie payments. This is exactly the point of our reasoning yesterday. As a rule, however, when the balance of trade is in our favor, the country will be prosperous. The panic, which did not originate in our trade relations, has been a disturbing influence for a year, but our point is all the stronger when, in the midst of a panic, the balance of trade in our favor creates the very conditions necessary to specie resumption. This Secretary Bristow's figures show is the case now.

THE SPECIE PAYING IDEA.

We follow our comments of yesterday on the report of Secretary Bristow with a few other observations, which, while not directly relating to the subject matter of his report, do refer to a cognate subject. What is this specie paying idea, that such large importance is attached to it? Technically, it is the use of silver and gold, in the shape of coin, in commercial transactions. Practically, it is to have a basis of coin, with which to redeem paper currency, the latter being chiefly used for the business of the country. In international transactions, it means the actual use of gold, or the exchange of commodities on a gold basis. Therefore, it is well to understand which we mean,—international or national transactions,—when we talk of specie payments. If we mean international it may be said that we now have, and have had, for years, specie payments. All our foreign transactions are had on a specie basis, or with actual gold. We sell produce, buy merchandise, and meet the interest on what we owe abroad, in gold. [illegible] international basis we have specie payments now. Hence the force of this argument for specie resumption turns upon our home, or national trade. While admitting the value of specie payments, where they can be reached without infringing on the prosperity of the country, we have a few questions to ask and answer with reference to the general subject.

1. Is not the currency we now have, just as it stands, better than that in general circulation heretofore, in specie-paying times? In the midst of the tirade against our currency, now so popular, we might imagine that it is of such uncertain value as to be seriously detrimental to public prosperity. "Rags," "lies," "worthless promises" and "broken pledges" are a few of the epithets so kindly bestowed on the legal-tenders of the country. We might imagine something seriously defective in a currency on which such epithets could be bestowed. What are the facts? They will buy gold at any time at a discount of about ten per cent. Their value is fixed, regular and certain. They pass in all the States without variation in value. They stood through the panic, growing in relative value, in the worst days of the excitement. They are very satisfactory to the people, who as a body do not desire them withdrawn. They form the best paper currency, as regards uniformity of value, unvariableness as compared with gold, and reliability as against commercial disaster, the country ever had. Before these were given out, we had State bank notes, based presumably on gold; but in time of panics were worthless,—as gold could not be accumulated, and cannot, for many years, if ever, to fully meet all the currency circulation required by the business of the country. The question, then, turns on the kind or character of currency we should have to meet the practical wants of the country. We insist that what we now have admirably renders this service.

2. Does not the agitation of enforced specie payments tend to the destruction of our greenback currency, and is this desirable? The plan of the forced resumptionists is to retire greenbacks, which means to put them out of circulation. The same unsettling process applies to our national bank currency. If we could have our national bank currency under a free banking law, we do not know that the country would suffer at all though the retirement of greenbacks, except in the interest that must be paid. This, on $382,000,000, at five per cent. would be $1,910,000 yearly. But the logic that destroys our greenback circulation, must also break down our national banks. The argument is that greenbacks are the dishonored promises of the Government, — what else are national bank notes, with the Government as endorser? Hence, if the honor of the Government requires the retirement of the one, it also requires the retirement of the other. What would be substituted? If, however, it be said that the *Government* can resume specie payments by retiring its currency, the national banks being left to do as they please, we answer that under a free banking law, they will emit as many notes as the Government draws in, and the result will be nothing. As no one who has studied the subject will keep enough gold in the country to make resumption permanent, and this, under the theory of the force-resumptionists can only be done by limiting paper currency now in circulation. How is this possible when every greenback retired? Hence this looks as well to the destruction of the national bank notes, as of the greenbacks. We submit that such an enterprise will prove ruinous.

We mention these points that we may open up several phases of this subject to the attention of the public. We desire specie payments, and realize all the value there is in having them. But we submit that a careful analysis of the subject in its practical aspects show that the only true method of reaching the result is by following the natural laws of trade; and these operate without reference to the laws of Congress.

ROWELL'S NEWSPAPER REPORTER gives a list of 124 newspaper suspensions, being the report for two weeks only.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE SCIENCE OF SENSIBILITY; or Simple Element of Soul, and the spirit of life and origin of species and natural courses of constancy of each species to its type. By John Nelson Smith. Published by J. B. Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia, and for sale in Pittsburgh by R. S. Davis & Co., Liberty street.

The author says "the theory of this work vindicates the honor of the infinite worker so that life here of greatest generical development in finite intelligences, they may enter upon immortality, and with man make the eternal spheres vocal in praise to the everlasting Father." The author attempts to philosophize on a myriad of subjects, and succeeds in producing a volume filled with high-sounding generalities, turgid in style, with only an occasional thought worthy of attention. The design of the book is commendable; the accomplishment falls far short.

OUR HELEN. By Sophie May. Illustrated. Published by Lee & Shepard, Boston. For sale in Pittsburgh by R. S. Davis & Co., Liberty street.

This volume belongs to the Maidenhood series, of which we have heretofore spoken in commendation. This is a very pretty story of a strong-minded but good-hearted girl, whose only unhappiness in life was the usurpation of her place by a step-mother; but the authoress continues to bring her heroine out from under the cloud and to paint the step-mother several shades lighter than such a character usually appears, so that all ends well. The story is written in a simple, unaffected way, and the book is full of sensible ideas.

THE FLAG OF TRUCE. By the author of Wide, Wide World. Published by Carter Bros., New York.

There is no better writer for the young in the land than Miss Warner, while those of older growth find pleasure and profit in her stories. Her style is simple, frank and lucid, the character sketching is always natural and the tone is always pure and healthful. This story is writen to show the way of making Bible truth practical in the moulding of the every-day life, and it is written with so little of namby-pambyism and such a spirit of hearty sincerity that it may be set down as a really good book among the trash that so often passes under the name of Sunday school literature.

TEN OLD MAIDS, and Five of Them Wise and Five of Them Foolish. A novel. By Julia P. Smith. Published by G. W. Carleton & Co., New York.

The character of this book is worse than its title, which is saying a great deal. It is filled with "slang," the authoress evidently mistaking that for humor. The plot centers in a woman disappointed in love, who afterwards removes with her four sisters to a farm, and is transformed into little less than a fiend, whose greatest delight is in hunting and talking slang. The book has not a redeeming trait, and it is a marvel that it could find either publisher or reader.

GRACE FOR GRACE. Letters of the Rev. Wm. James. Published by Dodd & Mead, New York, and for sale in Pittsburgh by R. S. Davis & Co.

These are extracts from the letters of the Rev. Mr. James, (a devoted and eloquent minister of New York,) on religious themes. They are written in a broad catholicity of spirit, and a tenderness of much sympathy, that tell of a mind of a high order, and a heart full of love for all.

CRITICAL AND HISTORICAL ESSAYS, Contributed to the Edinburgh *Review* by Lord Macaulay. Authorized edition published by Albert Mason, New York, and for sale in Pittsburgh by R. S. Davis & Co.

This is one of a library edition of the works of Macaulay, and will be welcomed by the lovers of the great writer and historian. The book has a fine portrait of the author as a frontispiece that adds very materially to its attractions. Such a book is a library in itself—a mine of literary wealth, the value of which is beyond computation.

MIRIAM, THE AVENGER; OR, THE MISSING BRIDE. By Mrs. E. D. E. N. Southworth. Published by T. B. Peterson & Co., Philadelphia, and for sale in Pittsburgh by J. R. Weldin & Co.

This is rather above the average of Mrs. Southworth's romances. It is a story of colonial times, and deals in love, and war, and mysteries sufficient to engage the attention of the reader who delights in the sensational and the sickly sentimental.

PERSONAL.

TOM THUMB has become a Knight Templar.

MRS. WOODHULL is in trouble; her paper and her health have failed together.

BISHOP ALEMANY received $5,000 for marrying Miss Sharon, the San Francisco millionairess.

HENRY WANNER, a soldier of the First Empire, now aged one hundred years and seven years, both enjoy good health in Paris.

MAYOR VANCE, of New York, has reappointed Commissioners of Accounts Howe and Boland, who were summarily removed by Mayor Havemeyer shortly before his death.

THE Hon. Ezra Cornell, founder of Cornell University, is dangerously, and it is feared hopelessly ill, at Ithaca. His friends do not think that he can live more than a month at the farthest.

SENATOR EATON, of Connecticut, who does not take his seat until the XLIVth Congress meets, intends to spend a good deal of time in Washington this winter, in order to familiarize himself with the routine of legislation.

A VETERAN named Louis Maurier died in Amherstsburg, Ont., on Saturday last, at the age of eighty-four years. He was engaged in several battles during the war of 1812, and was one of the witnesses of Tecumseh's death.

SANTA ANNA, who is living a very quiet life in the city of Mexico, although said to be poor has not only the comforts but many luxuries of life. He is despised by his countrymen and shuns them as much as possible. He shows but few marks of age.

A REPORTER of the *Spenersche Zeitung* saw the meeting of Count Arnim with his friends when released from his first imprisonment. He says:—"It was proudly and with his head high that the Count replied to the salutations of relations and friends, who were themselves under great emotion. His physiognomy was that of a man who, having just come through a struggle, and conscious that other struggles were prepared, has not the time to abandon himself to sentiments of tenderness."

THE Hon. Beriah Magoffin, Governor of Kentucky from 1859 to 1863, is a candidate again for the Democratic nomination for the same office. He thinks he was unjustly treated during the war, and seeks his election as a vindication. The election will be held in August, 1875, when the people will also vote for a Clerk of the Court of Appeals, as the election for that office in August last has been decided void by the Supreme Court, the candidate receiving the most votes, Gen. T. C. Jones, being ineligible on account of having participated in an attempted duel.

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

FIVE thousand bags of coffee arrived at Boston, on Tuesday, for Chicago.

A PORTION of the American Print Works, at Fall River, Mass., was burned last Tuesday night. Loss $3,000.

THE Custom House in Ottawa., Canada, together with all the papers and documents, was burned on Wednesday morning.

DURING the canal season, this year, there were 7,617 boats cleared at Buffalo. Last year the number was 9,061, showing a decrease for the present year of 1,444 boats.

IT is believed that the party who robbed the Corinth (Miss.,) Bank on Monday is the same which robbed the Columbia and Russellville (Ky.,) and Ste. Genevieve (Mo.,) banks.

AN infantry soldier in the Russian army carries 58 pounds, the English soldier 62, and the French 62; the Prussian 61, the Swiss 59, the American 53, the Italian 53 and the Austrian 47.

PROFESSOR BAIRD, United States Commissioner of Fisheries, has presented the Canadian Minister of Marine with 20,000 eggs of California salmon. The Minister says they are "doing splendidly."

THE thirteen directors of the Western Union Telegraph Company met in New York on Wednesday, and received a favorable report from President Orton. A quarterly dividend of two per cent. was declared, payable January 15th.

"A CLERGYMAN" suggests immersion as preferable to cremation. He says: "Funeral steamers might be provided, which, proceeding to a distance from land, could deposit the remains beyond the reach of desecration, and whence injury could not result to the living."

IN the plan for the proposed Philadelphia Centennial building every nation on the Globe is allotted a certain amount of space, but the directors very wisely decide not to build such portions of the edifice as may be demanded by the acceptance on the part of foreign countries of the courtesy offered them.

MR. EDWARD EVERETT HALE says of the salaries of clergymen that "They generally are fair, not much above starvation; a first-class cutter in a large tailor's shop, below the salaries paid to a hotel, and very far riders and ballet-dancers, to first-class circus

A PHYSICIAN of North Guilford, Conn., recently attempted to collect a bill of $50 for professional services, when it was offset by a formidable bill for dinners, horse baitings, presents of milk, fruit and vegetables, all of which had been tendered ostensibly out of good will. Strange to say, the patient's offset was held valid in a New Haven court, and the doctor had to pay $7 to get square.

THE late Dr. Marshall, of England said: "If I were seriously ill of consumption, I would live out of doors day and night, except in rainy weather or mid-weather; then I would sleep in an unplastered log house. Physic has no nutriment; gasping for air cannot cure you; monkey capers in a gymnasium cannot cure you. What consumptives want is air, not medicated air; plenty of meat and bread.

A DETROIT man was recently brought into court charged with beating his wife. The prisoner explained that just before retiring his wife raked up the fire and left the poker on the floor. He also was about to retire, but first went into the kitchen for a drink of water, and while groping around in the dark in his bare feet stepped on the hot poker. This gave rise to some involuntary exclamations, and his wife coming in at the moment, he struck her. Under the circumstances the court discharged the prisoner and cautioned the wife against leaving hot pokers lying around.

A VERY dirty, debased and ignorant looking man came in to vote in a township of Michigan. Said one of the ladies, offering him a ballot: "I wish you would oblige us by voting this ticket?" "What kind of a ticket is that?" "Why," said the lady, "you can see for yourself." "But I can't read," he answered. "Why, can't you read the ballot you have in your hand, which you are about to vote?" the lady asked. "No," said he, "I can't read at all." "Well," said the lady, "this ballot means that you are willing to let the women as well as the men vote." "Is that it?" he replied; "then I don't want it; the women don't know enough to vote."

BOYS under fifteen years of age, having the written consent of their parents or guardians, will be received into the proposed New York Nautical School on the following conditions: 1st. They must be of sound constitution. 2d. They must evince some aptitude or inclination for a sea life. When a pupil has passed successfully through the prescribed term, from eighteen months to two years, he will be awarded a certificate bearing his rating and general character, which will always insure him employment. On leaving the school, efforts will be made to obtain for the boys holding certificates positions on board the best ships out of New York.

IN answer to an inquiry from a gentleman in England regarding the working of the Maine Liquor Law Gov. Dingley writes that the effect of the law has been wholly good, and adds: "In more than three-fourths of the State the law has been well enforced, and dram-shops are unknown. In the balance of the State, comprising the large cities, the law is not so well enforced, and in Portland and Bangor I regret to say that we are almost as bad off as we should be if we had a license law. The result of law on the whole, united with temperance efforts has been to greatly reduce the consumption of intoxicating liquors and lessen drunkenness in a most noteworthy degree."

FOREIGN NOTES.

DANIELS' printing house, in Lille, the largest establishment of the kind in France, has been burned. Loss, $800,000.

IN 1851, Paris had one policeman for every 1,151 persons; now there is a policeman for every 269 persons. Increase due to Second Empire, but could not save it.

MARKET gardeners cultivate 3,000 acres of land in and around Paris, and use in the production of their vegetables 360,000 glazed frames and 2,000,000 bell glasses.

WITHIN the past twelve years trade between France and China has largely increased, the imports from $17,000,000 to $60,000,000, and the exports from $3,400,000 to $17,000,000.

"PRACTICAL instruction in beggary" is given in London by Professor Rooney. He furnishes dogs taught to lead the blind—twin children of unhealthy appearance and other accessories of the sort.

ONE of the strong points against the Liberal party in the mind of the English nation was what was called the truckling spirit of its foreign policy; but did Gladstone ever truckle any where as Disraeli has done at Berlin?

AT one of the ritualistic churches in the suburbs of London, certain of the lady members have divided the day into watches, from 6 A. M., to 11 P. M., and during every hour of that period one of them has to be in the church praying and watching.

DURING a period of six months recently, 2,685 passengers arrived in Mexico from foreign countries, and 2,062 persons departed, leaving a net gain of only 623. From this it appears that the Mexican Immigration Bureau, if such an institution exists, is not doing a very flourishing business.

NOBODY was killed this year by the Car of Diaggantha—called Juggernaut—because, for the first time in human memory, the car was not dragged in the customary procession. It was in a condition to kill nearly everybody that came near it, and the authorities cut the cords and left it in the car stationary.

COPPER is plenty in Italy, but gold is scarce, and copper money of Italy and France are of the same value, so a treaty was organized of carrying copper money into France on a pretty large scale, and getting gold to return to Italy. One dealer was arrested with $800 dollars in copper in his possession.

AN anonymous letter, understood to emanate from the Premier of Italy, Signor Minghette, refuting Bishop Dupanloup's charges against the Italian Government, is published in Paris and Florence. It denies that the Pope is a prisoner, and declares the Government of Victor Emanuel will faithfully maintain the Papal guarantees.

THERE is to be a great gathering of archbishops and bishops at the Vatican. They have been called to Rome nominally to consider the present position of the Church, but it is thought outside that the real object of the meeting is to discuss the question of the successor of Pius IX. The Ultramontanes are afraid that a new Pope may come to terms with the King of Italy, and they are therefore taking every precaution to secure the election of an uncompromising Pontiff.

Dangerous Wealth.

The London *Globe* says: "It is said that among the possessions inherited by the present Duke of Richmond was found a bank-note for £50,000. This unique piece of paper money, of whose existence we have no doubt, was preserved with great caution, and by means which must have been a source of peril to friends and foes. We are informed that the late Duke placed the note to be deposited in a casket, and this casket was so fastened that any one who attempted to handle it at once received six pistol shots. The ingenious casket, we are told, became a burdensome possession to the present Duke. His ancestor had not found courage to lim the secret by which it might be opened with safety, and he was, therefore, not unnaturally timid in the examination of his treasure. Under these circumstances, we are not surprised to learn that he finally determined to deliver the casket and its contents to the Bank of England, and to permit the officers of that establishment to investigate the ingenuity of the terrible contrivance. The duties of property would even be in excess of its rights if every inheritance were 'tied up' in this way."

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,

No. 61 Fourth Ave., Pittsburgh.
CHARTERED IN 1862.

Assets January 1, 1873, - - - $778,251.56

OPEN DAILY from 9 to 4 o'clock, and SATURDAY EVENING, from May 1st to November 1st, from 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of 6 per cent., computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn, compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Books of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.

Board of Managers—George A. Berry, President; John Scott, Jas. Park, Jr., Vice Presidents; D. E. McKinley, Secretary and Treasurer.

A. Bailey, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Rahm, G. Follansbee, Joshua Rhodes, S. H. Hartman, Robert C. Schmertz, Christopher Zug.

Solicitor—John H. Bailey.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TOYS!

Fancy Goods
AND
Notions!

GROVE & BAIR,

120 WOOD STREET,
PITTSBURGH.

Our Goods are ALL NEW AND FRESH, and offered at THE LOWEST PRICES.

IF YOU WANT

To purchase an elegant and durable GOLD WATCH, and make a handsome saving in money, buy the Celebrated PATENT WATCH CASE for your movement. They are made in Massard, Flat and Dome shapes, to which we have this Fall added our new and beautiful RASCENE—in Gents', Ladies' and Boys' sizes, Key and Stem Winders. For sale by dealers generally in all parts of the country.

N. B.—All genuine first quality Ladd Patent Cases are stamped "G W L" inside the Cover, and Date of patent under the bezel.

Send for full descriptive circulars to the manufacturers, J. A. Brown & Co., 11 Malden Lane, New York. no9:10-146

DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS.

WM. SEMPLE'S,

NOS. 165, 167 AND 169
FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY.

Dress Goods.

For twenty years Dress Goods have not been sold as low as at our present prices. Space here will admit of the mention of but few of the many bargains we offer:

At 50c, All wool French Merinos in choice colors, full width.
At 12½c, Dress Goods, usual price 20c.
At 25c, Dress Goods, well worth 37½c.
At 50c, Garnet Silk Poplins, worth 87½c.
At 25c, Black Dress Goods, worth 37½c.
Special bargains in Black Alpacas.
Special bargains in Black Cashmeres.
Special bargains in Black Dress Silks.
Special bargains in Bright Plaids.
Special bargains in Sorges, Sateens, &c.
Special bargains in Black Dress Goods.
Special bargains in Finest Dress Goods.

Ladies' Suits,
Jackets and Sacques,
Shawls, all Kinds.

This department is fully supplied with everything New and Desirable, and prices will be found satisfactory to all our customers.

Flannels & Blankets

At extraordinary low prices,

ALL KINDS AND QUALITIES.

Special Bargains in

Cloths, Cassimeres, &c.

WATERPROOF CLOTHS

ALL COLORS.

JOS. HORNE & CO.,

197 AND 199
PENN AVENUE.

LARGE ARRIVALS OF

CHOICE GOODS

DURING THIS WEEK.

In view of the stringency in money matters, we are offering all classes of goods in each department of our business at the

Lowest Possible Prices.

FRESH LOTS OF

Ladies' Cloaks

OPENED EVERY DAY.

Misses' and Children's Cloaks.

LADIES'

SEAL SKIN CLOAKS,

SEAL MUFFS,

SEAL BOAS, SEAL CAPS,

Medium to finest quality, small regular and extra size Cloaks, plain and shaped, in stock, or made to order.

Children's Coney Cloaks, Muffs and Caps.

We are also offering an unequaled assortment of Ladies' and Children's

Plain and Fancy Striped Cashmere Hosiery.

Merino and Fleeced Cotton Hosiery, &c.

Retail Stores.

DRESS GOODS!!

Ladies' Elegant Braided and Beaded Cashmere Costumes and Sacques at a Special Bargain.

Black Cashmeres, Black Mohairs and Alpacas at unusually Low Prices.

Dress Goods in all the New and Desirable Shades at very Low Prices, at

H. J. LYNCH'S
No. 76 Market Str

CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, &c.

CARPETS.

CHOICEST DESIGNS IN

BODY BRUSSELS.

RICHEST COLORS IN

TAPESTRY BRUSSELS.

ELEGANT STYLES IN

TWO AND THREE PLYS

AT REDUCED PRICES, AT

Bovard, Rose & Co.,

New No. 29 Fifth Avenue.

WE ARE OFFERING

Unusual Bargains

IN

VASES,

TOILET SETS,

AND ALL KINDS OF

Mantle Ornaments,

In order to make room for our

EXTENSIVE FALL IMPORTATIONS.

The Table Ware Department

Will always be found complete with th the latest and best shapes in the market, comprising a full stock of Decorated, Gold Band and Plain White China, English Stone China, Fine Parisian Granite Ware and cheaper grades of Ware, which we import direct and sell at the lowest prices.

Decorated Chamber Ware,

We offer the largest stock, greatest variety at prices that defy competition.

Geo. H. Garber & Co.,

189 LIBERTY STREET.

CRAIG BROTHERS.

Brass Founders
AND
STEAMFITTERS

HEAT BY STEAM

Public and Private Buildings.

Office: 129 Second Avenue.

DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS.

WM. SEMPLE'S,

NOS. 165, 167 AND 169
FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY.

GREAT ATTRACTIONS

FOR OUR

Holiday Sales!

We are now fully prepared to meet all demands for Goods suitable for CHRISTMAS or NEW YEAR'S GIFTS. Large additions have been made of New and Desirable Goods in all Departments of the House, and more are daily coming in, so that all persons wishing to purchase any conceivable article in the DRY GOODS LINE, can now obtain the BEST POSSIBLE VALUE for the money they desire to expend, as our entire stock throughout is marked at the lowest possible prices, and BUT ONE PRICE FOR ALL, BE THEY JUDGES OR NOT. Fully appreciating the almost universal desire to "MAKE THE MONEY GO AS FAR AS POSSIBLE," we shall during the month of December offer BARGAINS IN DRY GOODS UNSURPASSED BY ANY HOUSE IN THE UNION.

Owing to the immense crowds of customers who throng our establishment during the days immediately preceding Christmas, we would be pleased to have as many as possible call before that time. Still we will be glad to see all whenever it suits them. Having five (5) of the largest and best lighted sales rooms, in addition to the basement, West of New York, covering a space of sixty-five thousand square feet—well supplied with Goods throughout, we can promise to give full satisfaction to all who may favor us with their patronage.

CARLISLE,

By His New System,

Retailing for Cash

Has been obliged to add seven Assistants to his large force of employes, in order that his customers may be promptly waited upon.

LOOK, LOOK.

Men's Hemmed Handkerchiefs,	*11c.*
Ladies' Hemmed Handkerchiefs,	*4c.*
Ladies' Initial Handkerchiefs,	*24c.*
Hair Curls,	*98c.*
Two Ball Fringe,	*49c.*
Mad. Foy's Corsets,	*$1.22.*
Ladies' Merino Hose,	*9c.*
Ladies' Cuffs,	*63c.*
Two Button Kids,	*98c.*

Great variety of Holiday Goods Now Ready. OPEN SATURDAY EVENINGS.

J. D. CARLISLE,

NO. 27 FIFTH AVENUE.

KEEP WARM.

Eider Down Comforts,
Arctic Down Comforts,
Cretonne Batting Comforts,
Calico Batting Comforts,
Fine Wool Blankets,
Domestic Wool Blankets,
Shaker Flannels,
Twilled Flannels,
Barred Flannels,

AT

White, Orr & Co.'s,

35 Fifth Avenue.

STOVES, RANGES, &c.

L. H. SMITH & CO.,

49 Sixth Street,

MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS
IN THE
CHILSON
New Cone Furnaces,
WELLMAN REFLECTOR,
Grates and Stoves,
MARBELIZED
SLATE MANTLES.
ALSO,
Common Fronts and Grates,
HOT AIR REGISTERS AND
Ventilators, &c., &c.
FURNACES, RANGES
IN
VASES,
AND ALL KINDS OF

JAMES OLD,

193 Liberty Street.

MERCHANT TAILOR.

MERCHANT TAILOR.

B. TIEGEL,

No. 53 Smithfield Street,

Just received, a full line of CLOTHS and CASSIMERES, for Fall and Winter Wear.
LOWEST PRICES.

TENNESSEE REAL ESTATE AND MERCANTILE AGENCY

Have you money to loan, or do you want to borrow?
Have you a Farm, House and Lot, Goods and Chattels or Merchandise of any kind to sell?
Do you want to buy a Farm, House and Lot, Goods and Chattels or Merchandise of any kind?
Have you a Farm, House and Lot, or Rooms to let?
Do you want to rent a Farm, House and Lot or Rooms?
Do you want to make an assignment or consignment of your Farm, House and Lot, Goods and Chattels or Merchandise of any kind?
Do you want to sell Real Estate, Goods or Chattels or Merchandise at Public Sale or Auction?
Do you want a Book-keeper, Clerk, Salesman or Journeyman?
Do you want a situation of any kind?
Call on or address,

JOHN McDOWELL.

51 WEST DIAMOND STREET,
ALLEGHENY CITY.

I do most respectfully solicit a share of your patronage. My study shall be to please and give satisfaction to all who may call upon or address me on business. Yours Respectfully,

JOHN McDOWELL,
With THOMPSON & WAREHAM,
AUCTIONEERS,
50 Ohio street and 41 West Diamond,
Allegheny City.

Furs! Furs! Furs!

Ladies' and Gentlemen's

Fur Emporium & Manufactory,

No. 20 SIXTH STREET, (late St. Clair,)
Pittsburgh, Pa.

The subscriber, being the only regular Fur Manufacturer in the city, would call the attention of Ladies' and gentlemen wanting Furs to his stock, comprising every variety known to the trade, and made in the most fashionable styles and prices that cannot be excelled by any, I except none. All I ask is a fair trial, and I will guarantee satisfaction. Furs altered, cleaned and repaired in the neatest and best manner.

L. MULLER,
no30:147-MTH No. 20 6th St., (late St. Clair.)

DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS.

WM. SEMPLE'S,

NOS. 165, 167 AND 169
FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY.

USEFUL,

Fancy and Amusing ARTICLES.

For Persons of all Ages and Conditions of Life.

For Ladies and Misses.

Everything new and desirable in Millinery Goods, Neckwear, Handkerchiefs and Collars, Embroideries, Sashes, Scarfs and Ribbons, Stockings, Gloves Underwear, Felt Skirts, Embroidered Skirts, Laces, Trimmings, &c.

For Children and Infants.

Fancy Hats and Bonnets, all kinds Sacques, Capes, &c.; Underwear, Gloves, Stockings, Leggings, &c.; Dolls from the lowest price up to finest Wax Dolls; Toys, Games, Fancy Chairs, Hobby Horses, and an endless variety of other articles.

For Gentlemen and Boys.

Silk Scarfs, Ties, Bows, &c.; Silk and Cashmere Mufflers; Gloves, all kinds; Handkerchiefs, Collars, &c.; Fine White Dress Shirts, Underwear, Suspenders, &c., &c.

For the Household.

An immense stock of Baskets, all kinds; Fire Irons, Coal Buckets and Vases, Brushes, Combs and Perfumeries; Wash Stand Sets, Toilet Sets, Fancy Vases, Brackets, Card Receivers, and hundreds of other articles.

PIANOS, ORGANS, &c.

Extraordinary Reduction in
PIANOS AND ORGANS.

FOR ONE WEEK ONLY.

4 stop Cabinet Case, formerly ..... $145, now $ 85
5 stop Cabinet Case, formerly ..... 155, now 90
6 stop Cabinet Case, formerly ..... 170, now 95
5 stop Resonant Case, formerly ..... 165, now 95
5 stop Resonant Case, formerly ..... 175, now 100
6 stop Resonant Case, formerly ..... 225, now 125
8 stop Resonant Case, formerly ..... 275, now 140

These are all new goods, and warranted perfect in every particular for 5 years; only 50 of them left, and must close them out before December 5, to make room for new Holiday Styles of Esty, Simmons & Clough and Taylor & Farley Organs. All Pianos and Organs in store will be closed out regardless of profit until the above date. Come early and get good selections. If you can't spare all the cash, we will arrange terms to suit you.

S. Hamilton & Co.,
51, new No. 77 Fifth Avenue,
Over McCallum's Carpet Store.

JOHN ZWEIDINGER,

Whol

FINANCIAL.

FRANKLIN SAVINGS FUND
AND
SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY,
Cor. Seventh Avenue and Smithfield Street.
Incorporated by Legislature of Pennsylvania.
CAPITAL, - - - - - - $250,000.

Interest allowed on deposits. Short Loans on Valuable Property, Real or Personal. Discounts daily.
Open daily from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Saturdays from 7 to 9 P. M.
JOSEPH M. GAZZAM, President.
GEO. M. REED, Vice President.
J. W. H. COCHRANE, Cashier.
DIRECTORS.
J. M. Gazzam, Andrew J. Lee,
J. P. Smith, George M. Reed,
Frank Kohne.
JOHN G. MACCONNELL, Solicitor.

PRAETSCH, STROUS & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
No. 58 FOURTH AVENUE,
Pittsburgh, Pa.
Deposits received and interest allowed on daily balances.
Collections made on all points of the United States.
We buy and sell Stocks, Bonds and Government Securities on Commission.
Mortgages and Commercial Paper
A SPECIALTY.
Passage tickets to and from Europe and Sight Drafts on England, Ireland and Scotland at lowest rates.

SHOE AND LEATHER BANK,
14 Smithfield Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
CAPITAL, - - - - - - $200,000.
DAVIDSON, President.
D. FRASER, Cashier.

Deposits received and 6 per cent. interest allowed Time Deposits. Particular attention given to collections and proceeds promptly remitted.

GERMAN NATIONAL BANK,
Cor. Wood St. and Sixth Ave.
CAPITAL, - - - - - - $250,000.
SURPLUS, - - - - - - 127,000.
Interest allowed on Time Deposits.
Exchange on Germany, France, England and Switzerland at lowest rates. Collections made promptly on all parts of the United States and Canadas. Particular attention given to all business of correspondents.
DIRECTORS—A. Groetzinger, J. F. Havekotte, W. F. Lang, J. C. Dickson, E. H. Meyers, Jos. Laug, Paul Hugus, Christ. Seibert, P. Habermann.
J. GROETZINGER, President.
JOSEPH LAURANT, Cashier.

INTERNATIONAL BANK,
Cor. Liberty and Market Sts.
CAPITAL.....$200,000.
PAYS INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.
5 per cent. per annum upon daily balances—from inactive non-borrowing accounts—payable on demand.
6 per cent. per annum on special deposits for 60 days and upwards. Special agreements relating to interest made.
WM. MCCLELLAND, President.
W. H. MECHLING, Vice President.
WM. NEEB, Vice President.
F. E. MOORE, Cashier.

DAILY GAZETTE.

FINANCIAL.

Latest Advices Concerning Money and Stock Matters.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, THURSDAY, December 10, 1874.

Our local market was very quiet yesterday, the offerings being but few and at short dates. Were we to judge from the paper offered yesterday we would say that those dealing at the banks are seeking to tide over a short period, in the expectation of a more active season very soon. Trade generally is moderately active, while manufactures are, of course quiet. All forms of business feel the pressure of the times, and those whose credit is not perfectly good find great difficulty in securing means, as collections are difficult.

The bankrupt house of Bowles Bros., American bankers abroad, is being liquidated with success under the funding plan proposed by Mr. Charles Bowles. This plan differs from the regulation process of procuring a division of the assets among the creditors in several particulars of equal importance to creditor and debtor. Its main idea is to place the control of the assets in the hands of Trustees, and not with the debtors, who are familiar with the business, to manage it, under the Trustees. Bonds are issued to bearer or order, upon which creditors can obtain loans, and upon which semi-annual interest is paid. As funds accumulate in the hands of Trustees, they may be applied to the redemption of the bonds. All balances on hand are kept invested in United States bonds. The Bowles' estate expect under this arrangement to pay dollar for dollar, which is better for their creditors than partition of property, and to have the control of the business through the settlement and at the end, which is better for themselves. Henry Clews & Co. have followed a similar plan, and the A. & W. Sprague Company, of Providence, R. I., are liquidating their obligations in the same way. Such a procedure is possible only when mutual confidence prevails between all parties; when this is the case and the funding plan can be adopted, its benefits seem to speak for themselves.

The following earnings by railroads are reported from January 1st to November 30th, this year and last:

	1873.	1874.
Atlantic & Pacific..	$ 4,756,695	$ 4,588,349
Burl., C. Rapids & Minn.....	1,061,376	1,120,174
Cin., Lafayette & Chicago.....	346,205	*409,829
Clev., Col., Cin. & Ind.....	4,481,928	3,791,777
Illinois Central....	7,564,634	7,135,540
Ind., Bloom. & West	1,378,890	*1,485,875
Marietta & Cincinnati.....	1,976,574	1,897,822
Michigan Central....	6,619,808	*6,722,194
Ohio & Mississippi..	3,389,746	3,356,086
St. Louis, Alton & T. H. (main).....	1,258,608	1,139,866
St. Louis, Alton & T. H. (branches)...	547,971	506,484
St. Louis, Iron Mt. & So.....	2,318,190	2,877,680
Toledo, Peo. & Warsaw.....	1,139,178	994,123
Toledo, Wabash & West.....	5,317,511	4,734,794
Totals.....	$41,976,874	$40,740,383
Net decrease.....		1,236,291

*Three weeks only of November in this year.

The Directors of the Western Union Telegraph Company met yesterday and received a favorable report from President Orton. A quarterly dividend of two per cent. was declared, payable January 15th.

Luther S. Kaufman, Broker, No. 96 Fourth Avenue, furnishes the following quotations of bonds and stocks from the latest advices by telegraph:

	Opened.	Closed
Money	5	5
Gold	111	110⅞
U. S. Sixes—1861—coupons	119⅝	119⅝
5-20 1862	113⅝	113⅝
20—1864	114⅛	114⅛
" 1865	116⅛	116⅛
" 1865 new.	118⅜	118⅜
" 1867	119⅛	119⅛
" 1868—coupons	119⅜	119⅜
10-40's	117⅝	117⅝
Currency 6's	118¼	118¼
New 5 per cents.	112¾	112¾
10-40's—coupons	113½	113½
RAILWAYS.		
New York Central	102⅝	103⅛
Erie	27	26⅞
L. S.	97	97
C. C. & I.	94	94
St. Paul	38¼	38¼
Do. Pref.		56½
Michigan Southern	80⅝	80⅝
Do. Central	80½	82
North Western Common	65¾	66⅛
Do. Pref	81½	81½
Rock Island	101	101
Cleveland & Pittsburgh		87½
Pacific Mail	39½	39½
Western Union Telegraph	82¾	82¾
Ohio & Mississippi	34¼	34⅜
Union Pacific	30½	30½
Toledo & Wabash	30	30
Harlem	130¾	
Adams Express	113½	113½
American Express	65¼	65
U. S. Express	64	64½
W., Fargo & Co. Express	72	72
Quicksilver	34½	
Fort Wayne	96	
Hannibal & St. Joseph	26	26

Luther S. Kaufman furnishes the following quotations of active stock on the Philadelphia Stock Board to-day:

Penna Central	52⅜	
" scrip	105½	
Reading	84¼	
Oil Creek	41½	
Lehigh Valley	62¼	
Central Transportation	42	
Empire Do	54	55
A. V. R. R. 7-30	90	91
P. C. & St. L. 7's	74½	

NEW YORK, December 9, 1874.

Money was more active and loaned up to 4 per cent., when it closed at 2½@3; prime mercantile 5½@7½, according to date of maturity. Sterling was quiet and steady in the morning, and heavy and lower in the afternoon, with increased business; 484@484½ for sixty days and 489½@490 for demand. The customs receipts were $314,000. Gold opened at 110⅞, advanced to 111¼, and reacted to the former quotation at the close. The carrying rates were 1, 2, 1½, and 3 per cent., borrowing rates 3 per cent. to flat. The Treasury disbursements were $800,000. The clearings were $63,000,000. Government bonds were firm all day and a fraction higher. State bonds were quiet at nominal prices. Railroad bonds were quiet, lower and dull in late dealings. Stocks were dull during the entire day. At the commencement of business there was a falling off of ⅛@⅜ per cent., after which there was a recovery, followed by another decline. Towards the close the market was steadier under the influence of a favorable statement by the Western Union and the declaration of a dividend. The features of the day's business were Pacific Mail, Western Union, Northwestern and Erie.

A quarterly dividend of 2 per cent. on the capital stock of the New York & Hudson River Railroad Company will be paid on the 15th of January. A dividend of 4 per cent. will be paid on the stock of the New York & Harlem Railroad Company on the 24 of January. The transactions aggregated 166,000 shares, of which 27,000 were Pacific Mail, 17,000 Western Union, 29,000 Northwest, 7,000 St. Paul, 11,000 Erie, 19,000 Lake Shore, 25,000 Ohio & Mississippi, 11,000 Wabash, and 19,000 Union Pacific.

The report of the Western Union Telegraph Company states that the auditor's estimate of the profits of the quarter ending December 31 were $836,357, but President Orton realizes the estimate to $841,527. The following is a comparative statement of the receipts, expenses and profits for the calendar years of 1873 and 1874, with December, 1874, estimated:

1874—Receipts, $9,250,749; expenses, $6,454,088; profits, $3,076,660.

1873—Receipts, $9,282,033; expenses, $7,047,016; profits, $2,235,017.

Increase in receipts, $248,716; decrease in expenses, $592,928; increase in profits, $841,643.

Government.—U. S. coupons of 1881, 119¾; 5-20's of 1865, 113¾; do of '64, 114½; do of '65, 116½; do new, 118⅜; do of '67, 119⅝; do of '68, 119⅝; new 5s, 112⅜; 10-40s, 113⅜; currency 6s, 116¾.

State Bonds.—Missouri, 6s, 98; Tennessee, old, 76; do new, 75; Virginia new, 59; do old, 36; North Carolina, old, 22; do new, 12.

Stocks.—Canton, 58; Western Union Telegraph Company, 82¾; Quicksilver, 32½; Adams Express, 114; Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express, 82½; American Express, 65; United States Express, 64; Pacific Mail, 39¾; New York Central, 103⅛; Erie, 26¾; do preferred, 43; Harlem, 130; do. preferred, 125; Michigan Central, 82½; Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago, 87½; Northwestern common, 66½; do. preferred, 81½; Rock Island, 101¼; New Jersey Central, 106½; St. Paul, 38¼; do. pref'd, 56¼; Toledo & Wabash, 30¼; do. preferred, 45; Fort Wayne, 94½; Terre Haute, 8; do. preferred, 22½; Chicago & Alton, —; do. preferred, —; Ohio & Mississippi, 34⅜; Cleveland, Columbus & Cincinnati, 88; Burlington & Quincy, 116; Lake Shore, 93; Panama, 93½; Illinois Central, 97; Union Pacific, 30; Central Pacific, 95⅜; Union, 92½; Delaware & Lackawanna, 108½.

LONDON, December 9—5 P. M.—Consols: money, 91⅝@91¾; account, 92; 5-20's of '65, 106¾; do of '67, 109½; 10-40's, 104¾; new 5's, 107; New York Central, 94; Erie, 24⅝@24¾; do preferred, 39.

PARIS, December 9.—Rentes 62f 70c.

COMMERCIAL.

Condition of the Markets at Home and Abroad.

DAILY REPORT OF PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, WEDNESDAY, Dec. 9, 1874.

The leading merchandise markets continue inactive, more so than usual at this particular time, and we do not look for any material or general improvement this side of next month. The demand for all kinds of goods is restricted entirely to shopping immediate wants, and the probability is, as already intimated, that operations will be of this nature of business will, for the time being, carry just as little stock as they can possibly help, as there is an apparent determination on the part of business men to adhere closely to a conservative policy, to do a small but safe business.

Capital is coming to come in freely, and the stock is still accumulating, but prices are unchanged; $1.90@2.50 ₱ bbl, as to quality.

APPLES—Dull at 75@85c ₱ bush, or 65c ₱ gallon.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—3½@3¾c.

BEANS—Quotable at $2@2.25, ₱ bushel, the outside figure for prime navies, and dull.

BUTTER—Sales of prime to choice roll at 33@35, and the supply of this particular kind is scarcely equal to the demand. Common and medium Butter, however, is in good supply and dull.

CHEESE—Prime Ohio Factory, in a jobbing way, 16@16½c; New York do, 17½@18. Ohio Sweitzerkase, 15@16c; do cream, 16@17c.

CRANBERRIES—$10@11 ₱ bbl.

DRIED FRUIT—There is rather more doing, but the market cannot by any means be termed active. We continue to quote Apples at 6@7c, and Peaches, halves, at 8½ to 9c.

EGGS—Fresh stock in limited supply and prices, notwithstanding the demand is meagre, are sustained; 30c. Pickled in good supply and quiet, with sales at 20 to 25.

FLOUR—There is no improvement to note in the trade, and the 22,000 barrels (including wheat) has stiffened up considerably recently, and the demand continues light. The wholesale trade is more curtailed than it has been for several years, which is owing to the fact that our country trade has been cut off, and in addition, some of the country mills are selling direct to the city retail trade. Spring wheat flours, $5.50@$5.75 for Wisconsins, and $5.85 to $6 for Minnesotas; winters, $5.85 to $6 for Ohio, and $5.25 to $5.50 for Indiana. Rye Flour, $5.50 to $5.75.

GROCERIES—At this date, under date of the 9th inst., the market is dull, with prices from 100 to 600 reis per arroba off within the week, and this week, as might be expected, the sales on the seaboard markets somewhat, although prices are not quotably lower. The dispatch in question reports the receipts for the week at 50,000 bags, purchases during the same time for the United States, 10,000 do; stock, 270,000 bags. Price for American Rio, 17½@18c; do Laguayra, 18½@19c; very fair demand for New Orleans Sugars and Molasses, but prices remain unchanged.

SUGARS.

Crushed.....	11¾	Standard B....	10⅜
Granulated....	11¼	Extra C.....	10
Powdered....	11¼	Demarara.....	9½@10½
Standard A....	10¾	Porto Rico.....	8½@ 9¼
No. 0. Sugar..	9½@ 9¾		

SYRUPS.

Sugar house....	25@40	Sugar Drips....	60@65
New Orleans....	55	White Drips....	65@70
Silver Drips....	55	Extra Golden..	70@75

COFFEES.

Rio Good.....	20	@21	Fancy Roasted..	26
Rio Prime.....	22	@23	Roasted loose..	25½
Rio Fancy.....	24	@25	Roasted Java..	40
Roasted Laguayra	26			

RICE.

Rangoon ₱ lb....	7	@8¼	Patna ₱ lb.....	7½@8
Carolina ₱ lb....	8	@8½		

MOLASSES.

Porto Rico.....	50@55	New Orleans ..	70@75
Demarara.....	50@55		

GRAIN—The market for Wheat is steady, and with some inquiry for it, but little offering, there is a firmer feeling, although prices are not quotable higher; we continue to quote Penna and Ohio red at $1.15 to $1.18, and amber and white at $1.20 to $1.23—there appears to be more inquiry for the former, but little offering. Corn is rather dull and nothing, firmer, but prices are without quotable change, 64 to 66, as to quality. Ear Corn, on spot, is in light supply, and while a steady demand prevails, rates are maintained; quotable at 76 to 78c, as to quality; Shelled is still quoted at 60@62c. The supply of Oats has accumulated for, and increased receipts may be expected within the next few days, but the supply just now is very small. Rye is in good supply and wanted; may be quoted at $1.10. Penna and Ohio Fall Barley, $1.35 to $1.40.

HAY—We continue to quote baled, on track, at $20 to $24 ₱ ton, according to quality. Loose, from store, $24@26. Last sales $26.

ONIONS—The market continues quiet and prices remain unchanged; $3 to $4 ₱ bbl.

POTATOES—Peach Blows quoted, on track, by the carload, at 87 to 90c; other kindsquotable at 75 to 80c. Sweets unchanged at $4 to $5 ₱ bbl, the outside figure for prime yams.

POULTRY—Dressed Chickens, 10 to 12; do Turkeys, 14 to 15 cents; live Chickens, 40 to 50 cents ₱ pair.

PROVISIONS—Our advice, both from Chicago and Cincinnati, continue of an offish character, and the feeling all around is easier than it was a week or some time, although some operators still have faith in big prices, based on the supposition of a short crop of Hogs.

Hams—Extra S. C.	13½
Do., large S. C.	13¾
Shoulders, Ex. S. C.	11
B fast Bacon, S. C.	10½
Dry Salted Shoulders, not sugar Cured, old....	15
Beef Tongues Sugar Cured, new....	16
Mess Pork, ₱ bbl..	$22.50
Ham Sausage, ₱ keg	1.75
Lard Oil, per gal..	$1.08

Lard-Prime Leaf in tcs and bbls.....	15
Do., half bbls.....	15½
Do., tubs.....	16
Do., 1 lb rls.....	17
Do., 5 lb do.....	17
Do., 5 lb pails.....	17½
Do., 3 lb do.....	18
Do., 1 lb do.....	19½
Lard-Extra No. 1 leaf in tcs.....	13½
Do., half bbls.....	14
Do., tubs.....	14½
Do., 1 lb rls.....	15
Do., 5 lb do.....	15
Do., 5 lb pails.....	15½
Do., 3 lb do.....	16
Do., 1 lb do.....	17½

RAGS—Quiet and unchanged; regular sales at 2½@3¾c for good mixed, and 4@5c ₱ lb for No. 1.

TALLOW—Continues scarce and in demand; country, 7 to 7½; city, 8 to 8¾.

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

CENTRAL STOCK YARDS, WEDNESDAY, Dec. 9, 1874.

ARRIVALS.

Following were the arrivals from and including Sunday up until noon to-day, and, to afford a comparison, we append those of the corresponding week also:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Sunday.....	81 cars.	34 cars.	11 cars.
Monday.....	59 "	29 "	4 "
Tuesday.....	64 "	29 "	4 "
Wednesday.....	51 "	8 "	4 "
Total.....	225	79	23
Same time last week..	291 "	97 "	35 "

CATTLE.

The "run," as will be seen, was considerably below that of the corresponding time last week, and there was no improvement as regarded quality; the great bulk of the offerings consisted of common stock, such as old cows and thin, rough steers, unsuitable for any of the eastern markets, especially at this particular time, and while prime butcher cattle held readily enough at full last week's prices, the lower kind are dragging, and must be somewhat quoted them lower. The fact is, the eastern markets are a good deal like our own; they are getting too many common cattle, while of prime fat steers, of good quality, the supply is scarcely equal to the demand, hence, there, as here, there is an active competition, and owners have no difficulty in realizing full prices, but when it comes to the former kind, the case is entirely different—it is the very reverse. There were some few good cattle on sale, and they brought full rates, but with a few exceptions, there were none that could be called strictly prime or fancy, and there were two cars of very fine steers in the yards to-day, but they were billed through, and consequently were not put up on the market; we understand, however, that we shall feed them, and that they cost 7¾ at home. So far as we could learn, there was nothing sold above 6¾, but there is undoubtedly but 7, possibly 7¼, could have been obtained for a fair summer, providing they had been of the right quality. Stockers, which appear to be holding their own, may be quoted at 3½@4¼, and fair to prime feeding cattle at 4½@5¾.

Cincinnati, December 9.—Cattle: receipts 2,900 head; market dull and prices nominally unchanged; shipping steers, 4 to 5; Hogs: receipts 20,000; market dull; prices 10c lower; range $5.50@7.75 for sealawags to choice heavy, with few sales over $6.85; shipments 5,600. Sheep: receipts 1,800; market active and firm; $2.00@4.25 for poor to choice; shipments 1,000.

CINCINNATI, December 9.—Hogs: dull and declining; some 19,000 head left over unsold; few sales; common at $6.10@6.25; medium to fair $6.30@6.75; good packing $6.70@7.00; light shipping $7.20; bulk of sales at $6.75@7; receipts 12,691; shipments 300.

LOUISVILLE, December 9.—Hogs: dull; mixed 6@6¼c; packing 6¼@6⅝c. Cattle dull and unchanged; only poor offering.

Cotton.

NEW YORK, December 9.—Cotton: dull at 14½@14⅝c; futures closed steady; sales of 27,000 bales; December 14 7-32@14⅜c; January 14 29-32@14 15-16c; February 14 15-16@14 29-32c; March 15 9-32@15 5-16c; April 15 25-32c; May 15 31-32c; June 16 9-32c; July 16 17-32@16 9-16c.

NEW ORLEANS, December 9.—Cotton: demand active; sales of 10,500 bales; largest business of the season; prices higher; middling uplands 14½c; Orleans 14¾c; low middling to strict good ordinary 13@13¼c; low middling to strict low middling 13⅝@13¾c; middling to strict middling 14@14⅛c; good middling to middling fair 14⅜@14½c; receipts 7,411 bales; no exports; stock 109,223 bales; unsold last evening 81,300 bales; on shipboard 101,500 bales.

Wool.

BOSTON, December 9.—In wool there is a very firm feeling and a good demand from manufacturers. Fall prices are fully obtained. Stocks are moderate for the season. There is very little medium delaine or combing fleeces on hand. The available supplies of fine fleeces are considerably reduced. Only fine grades, of which unusually large and double extra fleeces are in demand; 67@68c; Michigan and Wisconsin fleeces 49@52c; common to medium do 45@48c; coarse combing and delaine 55@62½c; pulled wool; fair to choice at 57@65c.

Dry Goods.

NEW YORK, December 9.—Business was quiet with commission houses in nearly all departments. The market for cotton goods is unchanged and quiet. Print cloths, saleable, and grey and brown cottons are in steady demand. Prints are in moderate request. Garner's shirtings have been reduced to 7½c. Heavy fancy cassimeres and woolen and worsted coatings are in moderate demand by the clothing trade.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, December 9, 1874.

FLOUR—Demand good at full prices.

GRAIN—Wheat in fair demand and market firm; No 1 spring 91c; No 2 89½c cash; seller December 90¼@90¾c; No 3 83½@83¾c; rejected 78½@79c. Corn dull and unsettled; No 2 mixed 74⅞@75c cash or seller December; 72¾ seller May; new 67½c cash; 67⅝c seller January. Oats steady and in moderate demand; No 2 56c cash, seller December or January; rejected 50c. Rye: demand active and prices advanced; No 1 94@94½c. Barley dull; No 2 $1.25; No. 3 $1.11@1.12.

PROVISIONS—Pork active; $19.40 cash; $19.90 seller February; $20.25 seller the year. Lard: demand active and prices advanced; $12.85 cash; $13.20 February. Bulk meats steady and in moderate demand at yesterday's quotations.

WHISKY—Steady and in moderate demand at 97c. On call Board in the afternoon sales of mixed 92@91.50. Barley firm at $1.50.

Live Stock.

BUFFALO, December 9.—Cattle: receipts 833 head; total for the week 6,970; market moderately active at yesterday's prices, with some signs of weakness; sales at $4.50@5.50 for fair, and $6.00@6.50 for prime; total for the week 11,600; market dull; sales of 3,000 western sheep, ranging 72 to 94 lbs, at $4.50@5.50, mostly at $5.00@5.25; total for the week 8,800; market active for Yorkers ranging at two to 200 lbs at $6.75@7.00; heavy hogs, averaging 250 and upwards, at $6.50@6.75; total for the week 17,200; market unchanged. There is no ice in the river.

—Coal-oil shippers will please take notice that from and after this date the coal oil will be shipped in steamers in iron-bound barrels. So says Secretary Bristow.

—The Fred. Wilson No. 2 is reported as having a part of her low at the trap on Tuesday.

Imports by Railroad.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD—1 car tagging F P McIntire; 100 bbls lime Adams & Mc; 1 car package Hall & Adams; 1 do lumber Hall & Miller Bro; 1 do middlings J M Peet; 28 hhs fish O W Gartrell; 11 do T McCoy; 4 pails tobacco E H Marshall; 4 cases do T K Nesbit; 1 do do Hamilton & Leuble Bro; 10 do do W Haslage; 5 do J J Howard; 10 do sunds Kramer & V; 70 sprigs Moore D D & Co; 10 hxs 7 do W Rupp; 1 do do Hall & Miller; 1 do do Meyer; 1 do oats S B Floyd & Co; 40 pieces zinc H & W Crawford; 18 hxs x machine Lee S Smith & Co; 17 do do Hall & Miller; 1 do do Meyer; 1 do do Butz; 1 bbl eggs 1 bx butter Head C & Co; 2 cases cigars J Patterson; 150 bbls apples 11 pks eggs and butter Voight & Co; 2 kegs do Voight; 2 bbls apples Bro; 50 bxs pipes J D Thompson; 9 g bbls J Caldwell; 5 bbls 1 pail lime The Lime Co; 1 bbl do Wallace & Co; 1 do do Hall & Miller; 1 do do Meyer; 1 do do Butz; 1 do do Gaffney; 1 do do Hall & Miller; 1 do do Meyer; 1 do do Butz; 1 bbl eggs 1 bx butter Head C & Co; 2 cases cigars J Patterson; 150 bbls apples 11 pks eggs and butter Voight & Co; 2 kegs do Voight; 2 bbls apples Bro; 50 bxs pipes J D Thompson; 9 g bbls J Caldwell; 5 bbls 1 pail lime The Lime Co; 1 bbl do Wallace & Co

HOME NEWS.

Allegheny's Poor.

The Allegheny Poor Board is overrun with applicants for relief. The majority of them come from the Ninth ward and refuse to go to the Poor House. They want to stay where they are. A meeting of the Board will be held this afternoon to make some definite arrangements in the matter of extending relief.

The Bell of Allegheny.

The Committee on Fire Engines of Allegheny Councils are not satisfied with the new alarm bell, as it does not ring loud enough. The contractor says it is not hung in the proper place. At a meeting held last night, the committee decided to increase the weight of the clapper, and give the bell another trial before making a decision in regard to it.

Fell and Badly Hurt.

A man, whose name is supposed to be Wm. Diehl, fell last evening at the car station on Penn avenue, near Sixth street, during an apoplectic fit, and hurt himself quite badly. He was taken to the Central Police Station where Dr. McCoy was called and after examing him thought he could not live until morning. He did not speak between six o'clock yesterday evening and two o'clock this morning.

Collision.

There was a slight collision yesterday afternoon between a part of a freight and an express train on the Fort Wayne Road, near Pennsylvania avenue. Both trains were running slowly at the time. Four of the freight cars had become detached from a train standing on a side track, and ran down the grade colliding with the express. The headlight of the locomotive was knocked off and some of the cars damaged, but otherwise the collision was not attended with disastrous results.

An Interesting Liquor Case.

In the Criminal Court yesterday a liquor case, in which Michael Williams was the defendant, created no little interest. Suit had been brought against him for selling in alleged violation of a special prohibitory law which was claimed to be in force in the township in which he resided, but the defense set up that the portion of the township in which defendant lived was lately annexed to the city, and hence repealed the prohibition law. The jury returned a verdict of guilty, and the counsel for the defense made a motion in arrest of judgment and for a new trial.

A Vicious Horse.

Yesterday morning Frank McAteer, employed as driver by Wilson Bros., Allegheny, was severely bitten by one of the horses in the stable. He was working at the horse's head, when the animal suddenly reached forward and closed its teeth down on the man's lower lip, almost severing it from the jaw. The victim had his wound dressed by a physician, but will not be able to be around again for several days. The horse was regarded as one of the most gentle animals in the stable, but had been annoyed by some boys until the viciousness in him had been aroused.

GOLD WATCHES STOLEN.

Robbery in a Pawn Shop.

About noon yesterday two well dressed men entered Galligan's pawn shop, at the corner of Twelfth and Penn streets, for the ostensible purpose of pawning a watch, but really to commit a robbery. One of the men engaged the proprietor in conversation, and exhibiting a time-piece asked how much would be advanced him on it. While they were discussing the proposed transaction the other man stepped behind the counter, and opening a show case took from it ten gold watches, aggregating in value about $500. Having secured the booty they were after the men left, and the robbery was not discovered until after their departure, when the theft was made known to the police.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

Several Persons Slightly Injured.

An accident took place on the Fayette branch of the Connellsville Railroad, yesterday afternoon, about two miles west of Uniontown, in which a number of persons were slightly injured, but none of them seriously. The following are the names: Mrs. Keffer, Ferguson's; Mr. Hosac, White Rock; Miss Hogg, Connellsville; J. G. Phillips, Spring township; J. Wilkie, Connellsville; Mrs. Gibright, Scotdale; Ella Price, Scotdale; T. Woods, baggage master. Mrs. Keffer had her collar bone broken, but the other passengers only received slight cuts or bruises. The accident was caused by the rear coach jumping the track at a small bridge. Medical aid was summoned, and parties cared for. The track was cleared at ten o'clock last night.

THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Meeting of the Commission Last Night —Chief Engineer's Report Accompanied by Recommendations, &c.

The Fire Commission held a regular meeting last night in City Hall. The members present were Messrs. Wilson, Jones, Pitcairn, McIlroy, Chambers, Tolley, Larimer and Pender.

Chief Engineer White reported twenty-two fires and alarms last month. He also suggested that in view of the approach of the New Year and the increasing necessity for fire protection in the hill wards on the South Side the matter be taken into consideration so that provision may be made in the next annual appropriation. He also states that the want of water in the districts named renders it impossible to effect anything with a hose or engine company there, and intimates that it would be well to ascertain the utility of chemical engines now in use in other cities. The report was received and filed.

Secretary Case reported the finances of the Commission as follows:

Novegnber expenditures	$ 15,139 69
Previously expended during the year	128,175 29
Total since Jan. 1st, 1874	$143,314 98

Balance on hand Dec. 1st, 1874 $ 29,429 43

A communication was read from Gen. Pearson, requesting the Commission to fix a signal to be announced by the big bell whenever it is necessary to call out the military. The Commission decided not to grant the request, because it is not deemed desirable to use the bell for any other purpose than the one for which it was erected.

The Secretary and Chief Engineer were instructed to make out a list of the cellars which have been pumped free of water, and require the owners to pay for the work done.

D. C. Hultz, Superintendent of the County Poor House, asked for the use of an engine with which to extinguish a fire in a coal bank on the farm. The request was granted provided Mr. Hultz becomes responsible for all damages which may occur.

The matter of the accident which occurred to a steamer while on the way to a fire on the South Side a few days ago, and also the advisability of procuring a chemical fire apparatus for the South Side hill wards, which were referred to in the report of Chief White, were referred to the Monthly Committee for investigation.

Adjourned.

AMUSEMENTS.

"Alize" ... Miss Morris' de... satisfactio...

This even... again, by a ... Nearly a ... row night's ... ch."

The Atm... ...nufe Company gave "La Princesse de Trebizonde" last evening a charming representation. There will be no performance to-night, but to-morrow evening, Aimee's benefit, "La Perichole" will be presented.

Gilmore's Band.

The concert given by Gilmore's Band at the Academy of Music, last night, attracted a fair audience, among which were some of the best musical critics in the city. The band, numbering over thirty performers, as in uniform, and made a fine appearance on the stage. Mr. Gilmore wielded the baton with precision and grace. The programme consisted of selections from the works of Weber, Wagner, Beethoven, and other authors, Rosini, Meyerbeer, and the manner in which the "classics" rendered gave great satisfaction. The were rendered selections were the same as one of those by the Theodore Thomas Troupe used the Band very rarely suffered and comparison. There was a harmony, a delicacy of blending of all the parts that indicated a most thorough discipline, as well as a correct appreciation of the sentiments of the composers. The instrumental selections were varied by the vocal efforts of Miss Violetta Colville, who has a pure, flexible, strong soprano voice. She was rapturously encored and in response sang a pathetic English ballad, with tenderness and feeling. Another very enjoyable feature of the entertainment was the cornet solo by Mr. Arbuckle, who was compelled to respond to an encore. This was perhaps the gem of the evening and was certainly superior to anything in that line that has been given before a Pittsburgh audience for some time. The entertainments throughout was one of the finest character.

Prof. Kidd's Entertainment.

The entertainment to be given by Prof. Robert Kidd this evening should be remembered by all who would enjoy an evening of rare pleasure with orators, humorists and poets. Prof. Kidd gave one of his entertainments before a large and cultured audience at Sewickley on Tuesday evening, and as has always been his fortune, won universal praise. He has selected for this evening a programme embracing all the departments of elocutionary skill, and the gay, the grave, the lively and severe will be sure to find something that will repay them for a visit. The entertainment is to be given in the First U. P. church, on Seventh avenue. Elsewhere will be found a portion of the ...ame from which an idea may be ... progra...e to the character of the treat in ... gathered.

A New Biscuit for the Holidays.

...me and occasion, and every other day, ... your grocer for *Combination Biscuit*. Ask ... WITH Marvin's Combination Biscuit.

Dr. Gale French,
DENTIST,
258 Penn avenue.

MARY'S CLAIM.

A Vast Estate in Dispute.

The Indian Girl's Claim to the Mowry Tract—Several Millions of Dollars Involved—Alleged Marriage of Wm. Mowry to a Creole Maiden—The Case Before the Court—An Interesting Question for Legal Adjudication.

Yesterday morning the ejectment case of Mary Cub-ha-you-quit against F. S. Bissell et al., came up for trial in the United States Circuit Court, Judge McKennan on the bench.

THE SUIT

is brought for the recovery of about ninety acres of land in the Seventeenth ward of this city, upon which is erected large manufactories, dwellings, &c., aggregating in value several millions of dollars. This property belonged to William Mowry during his lifetime and the Indian girl claims to be his only legal heir, and hence the rightful claimant of the estate. Bissell and the other defendants have had peaceable possession of the premises for a number of years.

THE COUNSEL.

The action was begun by Messrs. Ferguson & Murray, of this city, but when it was called up for trial Messrs. Weir and Gibson, of Pittsburgh, and Hatch and Marston, of Bay City, Mich., were added to the list of the counsel for the plaintiff, while Messrs. J. S. & A. P. Morrison, M. W. Acheson, S. Schoyer, Jr., Mr. Palmer and Hon. S. T. Holmes and John Haines, of Bay City, appeared for the defense.

THE PLAINTIFF.

Bernard S. Meister, of Michigan, appears as the real plaintiff in the case, he having purchased the right of the Indian girl in the estate for $50,000 as soon as he learned that the title was vested in her name.

THE JURY.

Much time was occupied in impannelling a jury—a number being interested who was called to the jury box. As an array of the Allegheny cemetery was included in the disputed land, those owning lots in the same were excluded from serving. Owing to another being excused, the panel was exhausted and Mr. Edward Seither and Gen. J. B. Sweitzer were called to fill the vacancies. The following comprises the jury as sworn:

T. W. Grayson, editor, Meadville.
Geo. L. Wiley, attorney, Waynesburg.
C. W. Gillhillan, attorney, Franklin.
Jno. C. Flenniken, banker, Waynesburg.
Jno. G. Clark, farmer, Washington Co.
Smith Fuller, Physician, Uniontown.
G. W. Hamilton, revenue collector, Beaver county.
R. B. Carnahan, attorney, Pittsburgh.
Wm. Hunna, Pittsburgh.
John N. McDonald, farmer, Washington county.
J. B. Sweitzer, Pittsburgh, Prothonotary Supreme Court.
Andrew Reynolds, iron manufacturer, Kittanning.

THE CASE BEGUN.

The case was opened on the part of the plaintiffs by Mr. James Murray, who made a statement as to the trip of Mr. Mowry to the West. He also referred to the trading which he had with the Indians, and the story of the meeting of Mr. Mowry and the Indian girl's mother, and said that according to the usual customs of the Indians the twain were made one. He also referred to numerous statements, which they expected to show in evidence, made by Mr. Mowry, which would go to prove that he loved his new wife, and that he intended to support and live with her. A detailed account was then given of the life of Mowry in the west, and counsel stated that the admission made in Cincinnati to the effect that such a marriage had taken place, upon the part of the husband could be proven. After making some further remarks as to what the plaintiffs expected to prove, Mr. Murray took his seat, and Mr. Ferguson, on the part of the defense, read sundry papers from the office of the Surveyor General, relative to the location of the property in dispute, patents, deeds, &c., up to the passing of the property into the hands of Dr. Peter Mowry, whose will, bequeathing it to his children, among others a certain portion to William Mowry, was also read.

THE PARTIES INTERESTED.

The Clerk, H. D. Gamble, Esq., read the title of the suit to the jury, as the case they were sworn to try, as follows:

Bernard L. Meister, of Michigan, vs. F. S. Bissell, Joseph Kaufman, Simon Kaufman, Moses Oppenheimer, Robert C. Moore, John A. Moore, Christian Seibert, John Seibert, Peter Kiel, Andrew Carnegie, Geo. Kloman, Andrew Kloman, Thos. M. Carnegie, Benj. Darlington, Keystone Bridge Company and Allegheny Cemetery.

G. W. Remington, sworn—I reside in Pittsburgh; am a civil engineer and surveyor. (Witness shows a plan.) I made that, I think, in 1871. It is a plan of a part of what was originally called the Fritchman tract. [Plan offered in evidence, and witness explains to the jury where the tract is located.]

"PAULINE, I LOVE YOU."

Michael Dailey, sworn—Reside in Saginaw, Michigan; have resided in Saginaw valley since 1837. I knew William Mowry; first met him in the fall of 1845; he told me he came from Pittsburgh; he was clerk for William Bacchus; I was also employed by William Bacchus; he told me he was not married when he came there; he was afterwards married; our trade was with the Indians and they used to come to the store to sell their furs; this woman, afterwards Mowry's wife, came with her mother; Mowry saw her and asked to speak to her about marrying her; told him I had no influence of that kind—he would have to see her father; he said it would make no difference to speak to him; how; a present; Bell a canoe sailed between Mr. Mowry and Mr. Ashton in the store about the woman; heard Ashton say to Mary "I have spoken to the girl's father, and I can't do anything with him, but you get Pelkin to speak to you; Ashton was a half breed; saw Pelkin and sent him to Mowry, and he told him what he wanted; Pelkin was married to the girl's aunt; he asked Pelkin to intercede for him; Mowry told him he wanted this girl for a wife, as he intended embarking in the fur trade, and he wanted her assistance in the business; Pelkin says Pero, the girl's father, was a singular man; Mowry said, speak to him anyhow; Pelkin did not understand what Mowry wanted; Pelkin was a white man.

INTERCESSORS CALLED IN.

Gravelott was the next man who did anything for Mowry; he was a white man, and had married an Indian woman; he had a large family and understood their customs; Mr. Mowry asked him if he had not influence among the Indians and with Pero's family. Gravelott said he knew Pero and had never had any trouble with him; Mowry told him he wanted him to intercede for him and get the girl; Mr. Gravelott said he would go and do what he could; Mowry told him to go and bring over the mother and father and the girl; Pelkin brought the father and mother to the store; Mowry asked for the girl by her Indian name; Mowry could not understand Pero's reply; Mowry said tell him I want to take her for my wife; Gravelott spoke to Pero, but I could not give it to you; I understood it—(the witness was made to repeat the Indian conversation as nearly as possible, while the reporter took it down)—I understood it to mean—that man wants to get your daughter; the mother objected; she said he was a white man.

At this point Judge McKennan interrupted the examination by saying "let us have the vernacular. The witness then said:

The English of it is that the mother objected, as the man would live with her a little while and then leave her; Gravelott said give her some presents; Mowry did so; he gave her some cloth and provisions; I put up the provisions myself; Mowry told me to do so. Mowry said he intended to take good care of her as a wife; after the father and mother received the goods they started to go away, without Gravelott; Mowry told him to go with them; he did so; he came back again in the evening, after we had locked up the store and Mr. Mowry and myself were preparing to go to bed; Gravelott came and knocked at the door and we thought he was an Indian; when he spoke I opened the door and let him in; he told Mowry the old folks were talking the matter up among themselves.

PRESENTS GIVEN.

Mr. Mowry sent over some presents to the girl the next morning by Gravelott; he sent different trinkets which he had in the store; Gravelott came back towards night and told Mr. Mowry that the old folks had given their consent; Mr. Mowry asked me to go with him, and I replied that I would; the next morning I had to go among the Indians and I did not get back in time to go with him; when I returned the woman was in the store with Mowry; was sitting with a shawl back to the bed river, when Mowry would step up and say "Miss, I want to make you acquainted with my wife," or my and she'd don't mind which. I got up in Mowry hands with her; they slept was about bedroom that night; this vember, 1845; the latter part of; looking girls among was one of the finest Mowry lived there; she was very fair; part of the time at ... of the time and ed Pittsburgh, and on ... burgh he visited his wife; he had one child then lived with still living; saw the child was a girl; she is weeks or a month old; it was in three house; I heard from the Indians Mowry's a child, and stopped at Mowry's house and saw the child.

At this juncture an argument took place on the question of the reputation of the parties in Michigan at the time of the marriage, and it was finally allowed to go over until this morning.

AMBROTYPE SHOWN.

Witness proceeds: That is Mr. Mowry, of whom I have been testifying; saw Mowry and his wife in Saginaw City, after the marriage, took dinner at his house; stopped on my return and was with him; Mowry was at Saginaw City buying goods for his family; they were in Col. Littell's store; his wife was picking out the goods; saw them at Bay City; have seen parties at their house and at lower Saginaw with them; some of her own family; saw Ben Pierce and Mary together at Saginaw. Pierce is a white man; saw Ad. Mowry with them at Saginaw city. "Ad" Mowry was there at the time of these alleged transactions; I saw him at Saginaw at the time of the buying of these goods at Col. Little's store; I do not know that I can recollect the conversation; I think I shook hands with Mowry, and said, I think, "You are buying some goods," and we talked

Specie Payment Resumed.

President Grant must have taken his item of specie payment from Taggart's system of selling boots and shoes, at 129 Federal st., Allegheny city. It is said that about ninety per cent., values must shrink could not be ... per cent., but Taggart's prices very best quality ... at all affected, as he sells the ...res as low ... as of boots and shoes at 8gold and silver coin. payment were made in that a greenback will go as far at his boot and shoe house as the ... Grant cannot make ... same figure in gold, lower, as they are now down to the lowest notch. Go and see.

Manhattan.

The only *spring* bed worthy of the name For sick and bed-ridden people it is simply incomparable.

THOMPSON & CO.,
84 Wood street.

$10 to $1,000 invested in Stocks and Gold pay 200 per cent. a month. Send for particulars. Toms bridge & Co., Bankers, Wall St., N. Y. d&s

WATER WORKS EXTENSION.

Approval of November Pay Rolls and Estimates—The Mud Drum Matter—Cost of the Reservoirs—Report of the Civil Engineer.

The Water Extension Committee held an adjourned meeting yesterday afternoon.

The pay rolls and estimates for the month of November were read as follows:

Civil Engineer (bills)	$ 32 75
Mechanical Engineer (bills)	1,928 24
Engineers' and office employes' salaries	1,739 14
Coll's quarry	4,080 24
Foundations	6,146 20
1st pair of engines (Hartupee)	1,209 12
2d pair of engines (Hartupee)	4,274 40
Hiland reservoir (Walters)	12,261 96
Herron reservoir (Wray & McElhany)	1,204 20
A. Hartupee, balance due for amount withheld from estimate of December, 1873	5,652 76
J. McGaffin, laying pipe on Rebecca street	348 47
J. McGaffin, laying pipe on Lake street	60 68
J. McGaffin, laying pipe on Clay street	110 24
J. McGaffin, laying pipe on Lincoln avenue	151 25
J. McGaffin, laying pipe on Ravine street	42 48
Total	$28,242 42

The October and November estimates of Messrs. N. Snyder & Co., for the construction of boilers, were read as follows:

October	$4,000 00
November	1,982 05
	$5,582 05

Mr. W. C. Brown objected to approving them because the contractors have not put in mud drums as offered by the committee.

The chairman read a communication from Messrs. Snyder & Co., stating that they would put in the mud drums provided they are paid extra for them, also demanding the amount due them on monthly estimates regardless of whether mud drums are attached to the boilers or not.

A motion to approve the estimates was lost by a vote of five ayes to ten nays.

A letter sent in by Architect Snodgrass was read, stating that he declined to issue a warrant in favor of ex-Engineer Shields, for salary during that part of the month of September after he was discharged. On motion the communication was stricken from the pay rolls, to take effect at the date of his discharge.

The sub-committee appointed to examine the final estimate of Mr. Rees for constructing the new mud drum, and other works, amounting to $2,322.57, reported that the work has been done well, and the amount is due Mr. Rees. On motion the amount was ordered to be paid.

A billfrom Mr. Wm. Smith & Sons, for cast iron rollers amounting to $51.96 was ordered to be paid. A bill from the Allegheny Valley Railroad Company for extra transportation, amounting to $2,640.20 was ordered to be paid, provided a receipt is given by the company in full to date. A claim of the former Secretary, John T. Duff, for $159 paid for freight was referred to a committee for examination.

The Mechanical Engineer was instructed to purchase lumber to put up a shed to protect the machinery from the weather as soon as it is received.

Engineer Kennedy submitted the following report:

PITTSBURGH, December 7, 1874.

To the Chairman and Members of the Water Committee:

GENTLEMEN:—In compliance with your instructions I submit the following statement, showing the amount of money needed to complete the different Reservoirs and pay the amount reserved on the Pipe Contracts, and to lay the 36-inch main on Butler street, from the Brilliant Hill Reservoir to a point on Liberty street, near Twenty-eighth street, thence to be connected with the present system of distribution.

Also, the cost of laying the twenty-inch main on Center avenue by which the Herron's hill reservoir is to be supplied, and the cost of laying a twelve-inch main from Herron's hill reservoir along Madison and Herron avenues to a point in Wylie avenue extension.

If it is decided not to complete the Brilliant hill reservoir, of course the thirty-six-inch main would not be laid on Butler street, but eventually it will have to be laid into the city by some route, as the present pipes now in Penn and Fifth avenues are not large enough to satisfactorily supply the increasing demands for water in the lower portions of the city as well as the outer wards.

THE COST OF THE RESERVOIRS.

A set of tables have been arranged, showing the quantities of the different items of work upon which proposals were received, and the quantities upon which the present estimates are based. As will be seen by reference to them, the different reservoirs will cost when completed, more than the original estimates upon which proposals were received as follows:

Brilliant Hill reservoir	$36,802 63-100
Hiland avenue reservoir	41,213 20-100
Herron Hill reservoir	41,695 36

The reason for the increase in cost of the Brilliant Hill reservoir is, that after the contract was awarded and the work begun it was found necessary to extend the West line of the Reservoir farther into the hill, in order to remove some extensive land slides which had occurred, and which left the foot of the hill slope was cut away. The amount of solid rock encountered was also much greater than anticipated, and labor and material had to be provided to replace it in the embankments. The puddle was also much increased as a very extensive deposit of sand was found in the North embankment. This material had to be removed from three to six feet below the bottom grade, and replaced with puddle in order to render the work secure. Several hundred feet of wall had to be done in removing the material and preparing the base of the embankment in two ravines, one under the north and one under the east embankments. The stone road constructed to take the place of that portion of Hiland avenue destroyed by the construction of the Hiland avenue reservoir was also returned with the estimates of Brilliant hill reservoir. All of the above increased expenditures were called to your attention in different reports at the time the work was done.

The largest increase of cost, however, over the original estimates of the Hiland avenue and Brilliant hill reservoirs was caused by the material used for puddle and soiling not being deducted from the excavation. In the matter of soiling, this was not so much the original estimate, as the slopes themselves were small, and if the extra amount of soiling had not been put on the embankments, an equivalent amount of material to replace it would have been required to be put in the bottom of the reservoirs, but the item of puddle was largely increased on account of the nature of the material encountered in the bottom excavation. The increased cost caused by reason of the price of excavation not being deducted from the original amount of soiling, and the increased amount of puddle is $11,681 for the Brilliant Hill, and $20,123 for Hiland avenue reservoir.

On the Herron's Hill reservoir the increase of cost was in part owing to the entire unsuitability of nearly all the material found in the excavation for the purpose for which it was needed; but the main increase was the cost of extra labor and material on the contractors for wasting and borrowing material, and an increase of price for removal of extra hard material, these three items alone footing up $8,8,8,94. The original estimate of the cost of the Herron Hill reservoir, made by Messrs. Chesbrough and Lane, was $40,564. The lines of the work have not been changed a particle, and yet the cost when completed will exceed that estimate $78,811.71, and exceeds my own estimate $43,993.35. I was of the opinion at the time I made the estimate of the quantities, that the classification of the former engineers in the item of rock was too small, and hence I doubled the amount as returned by them. If I had taken four times the quantity the estimate would have been almost exactly correct.

Messrs. Chesbrough and Lane estimated the cost of the Brilliant Hill reservoir at $100,000 and the Hiland avenue reservoir at $241,186. The former work will, when finished, exceed their estimate $20,226, and the latter $20,386. In these estimates, however, the reservoirs, have been largely increased in size and capacity, and hence the quantities of material are largely increased over those upon which these estimates were based.

It will be observed that on the different reservoirs the amount of masonry is increased over what was originally estimated. This was caused in the Hiland avenue reservoir by an increase in the size of the influent pipes from twenty-four to fifty inches in diameter, and hence a corresponding increase in the size of the chamber. On the Brilliant Hill reservoir it was thought advisable to build a retaining wall at the foot of a portion of the slope of the eastern embankment; and on the Herron's Hill reservoir an effluent chamber of stone was built, instead of a cast-iron effluent well. This was done to afford better facilities for constructing a screen to keep foreign matter, such as leaves, drift, fish, etc., out of the supply mains.

Hoping that the following tables contain all the information desired, and will enable you to arrive at correct conclusions relative to the condition of the work, I remain.

Very respectfully, yours,
W. H. KENNEDY,
Civil Engineer.

The following table shows the value of work done, and to be done on reservoirs, &c.:

	Amount of Contract.	Value of work done December 1st, 1874.	Total paid to December 1st.	Total paid for Interest to December 1st.	Amount required for completion, December 1st, 1874, including reserve.
Brilliant Hill	128,764 84	128,764 84			162,341 00
Hiland Ave. Reservoir	208,894 69	188,605 23	20,889 46	106,974 00	
Herron Hill Reservoir	89,061 39	89 135 44	8,906 15	37,655 00	
Coal Hill Water Pipe	962,043 02	932,043 02	10,000 00	10,000 00	
Total	1,388,764 14	1,348,968 53	39,795 61		
Laying 36-inch pipe on Butler street					59,310 00
Laying 20-inch pipe on Center avenue					9,400 00
Laying 12-inch pipe on Madison avenue					2,100 00
Brilliant Hill Reservoir for gates, gate houses, screens, &c					6,700 00
Hiland Avenue Reservoir for gates, gate houses, screens, &c					6,200 00
Herron's Hill Reservoir for gates, gate houses, screens, &c					2,400 00
Total					103,280 00

*Stone paving, &c., amounting in value to $41,992.50, paid for on the Brilliant Hill Reservoir estimates have been used in the Hiland Avenue Reservoir; in the final estimates this amount will be transferred, increasing the cost of the Hiland Avenue Reservoir $41,992.50, and correspondingly decreasing the cost of the Brilliant Hill Reservoir.

Engineer Lowry also submitted a report regarding the foundations.

After discussing them for a time the committee adjourned.

BREVITIES.

Paragraphic Pencilings of Passing Events.

....The condition of affairs at the mills remains unchanged.

....Charles Gearing is introducing his smoke consumer in to the Western Penitentiary.

....A barge containing two thousand barrels of refined oil was shipped westward yesterday by the Central Refining Company.

....The people of Butler will be entertained to-night with a grand vocal and instrumental concert by a number of first-class amateurs of this city.

....It is said the pay roll of one of our large Iron Companies averages twenty thousand dollars a day when all of its various department are running at full blast.

....Officer Corrigan found a baby between six and seven o'clock yesterday evening at the corner of Webster and High streets. It was in a basket. Capt. Gallisath has it now.

....Chief Irwin's wife died at a quarter of two o'clock this morning, of typhoid fever. The Chief will have the heartfelt condolences of all his friends and acquaintances.

....A glass dealer in this city estimates the loss to the glass blowers, and others engaged in the factories, by the six month strike last summer, at six hundred thousand dollars.

....Shipments of refined petroleum via the Baltimore & Ohio road continues lively. Since the first of the month, upward of twenty thousand barrels have been shipped for Baltimore.

....The cathedral folks are making arrangements for a fair to be held shortly in the basement of the cathedral. A small paper will be published in connection with it, each evening during the fair.

....The "Fifth Avenue Bank" will occupy their new building next Tuesday. The building is a model of architectural skill and an ornament to the city. Few banks enjoy greater prosperity than the Fifth Avenue.

....Daniel Ducklon, a mill hand in the Ninth ward, Allegheny, was terribly beaten the other evening by a couple of roughs, and had to be sent to the Poor Farm yesterday, as he was without means and needed medical attendance.

....Nelson Lawson, who pays frequent visits to a young lady in Allegheny, was attacked by a rival on the Federal street yesterday morning and so badly beaten that he had to be laid up for repairs under the care of the Physician to the Poor Board.

....George Golligan was committed to jail yesterday by Deputy Mayor Salisbury, of the South Side, to answer charges bearing on a charge of felonious assault and battery preferred by Frank Pite. The affair grew out of a disturbance at the Ormsby Passenger Railway.

....A meeting of the Directors of the Twenty-eighth and Twenty-ninth ward Public Schools was held last Monday evening, and after passing on a number of bills, they resolved to meet again this evening, to settle the accounts arising from the late division of the school districts.

....David Thomas, of the Ninth ward, Allegheny, who was run over by a street car near the Suspension bridge, last Saturday, died from injuries received yesterday morning. An inquest was held on the body last night, when a verdict was rendered in accordance with the facts as above stated.

PERSONAL.

***Collector Davis is slowly convalescing but will hardly be able to attend to office duties for some days yet.

***Edmund Brush, son of ex-Mayor Brush, is lying very low with scarlet fever, at the residence of his father, at Brushton Station.

***And now Marshal Swartzwelder, Esq., takes his stand among those who have given opinions concerning the validity of the late city election.

***Jimmy Rattigan is a lover of French Opera Bouffe, even if he don't understand the words. He sits beside Tony Goettman, in the parquette, and when Tony laughs Jimmy laughs too.

***Chill. W. Hazzard, editor of the Monongahela City *Republican*, and an ardent Good Templar and military man, was in the city yesterday attending the special session of the I. O. of G. T.

***Capt. John McCloskey, of Port Perry, has instituted proceedings to gain possession of "Goose Island," in the Ohio river, six miles above Louisville. He claims to hold the original grant from the State of Kentucky.

A CARD TO THE PUBLIC.

A Short Postponement of the Fifth Gift Concert.

As manager of the gift concerts given in aid of the Public Library of Kentucky my position creates an important trust in behalf of the Public Library and the ticket-holders of the fifth gift concert. The Public Library and the ticket-holders are jointly interested in the amount of the drawing. The larger the fund to be distributed in gifts the greater will be the gift awarded to each ticket-holder and the more the amount realized by the Library. To have a full drawing is so manifestly the interest of those interested that, rather than have a partial drawing on the 30th inst., I deem it due to the trust confided to me by the ticket-holders and the Public Library of Kentucky, that a short postponement be made to enable me to dispose of the unsold tickets and have a full drawing. Though the very large amount now in bank would enable us to distribute handsome gifts, yet we should feel disappointed should our last concert, should we be compelled to make a fractional drawing however large.

We have received so very large a number of letters from all parts of the country from those most largely interested, urging a postponement if all the tickets be not sold by the 30th, that we feel strengthened in our sense of duty to the ticket-holders and the Public Library, to make the postponement. Under the circumstances, we have determined, in the interest of all parties, to postpone the concert and drawing to Saturday, February 27, 1875, at which time the drawing will positively take place, and, as a guarantee of good faith toward ticket-holders, we pledge ourselves to refund to any ticket holder his money, upon presentation of his ticket, should the drawing fail to come off on the day now fixed. The past, we feel assured, will be sufficient guarantee to all interested that they will be fairly and honestly dealt with. The money paid for tickets is sacredly preserved against all contingencies until after the payment of the gifts, after which the expenses are to be reimbursed and the Public Library is to be paid its profits.

THOS. E. BRAMLETTE,
Agent and Manager.
Nov. 29, 1874.

LATEST FROM BOSTON.

New Instructions Received by Mr. Dossiter—A Rare Chance for Extraordinary Bargains

The following dispatch received yesterday at the Pittsburgh head-quarters for the best of goods, at the lowest prices, fully explains itself:

BOSTON, Mass., Dec. 5, 1874.

E. A. Rossiter, Agent of Boston Clothing House, 68 Smithfield St., Pittsburgh, Pa.

On January 1st there is to be a change in our firm, and we are overstocked and heavy stills 25 to 40 per cent., as all such goods must be closed out before that time.

JORDAN, CLARK & CO.

We would take occasion in giving publicity to this item of news to recommend our readers to call at the Boston One Price store, No. 95 Smithfield street, at once and take advantage of this extraordinary opportunity for laying in a supply of winter clothing at marvelously low prices. This house deals in nothing but goods that can be recommended, and the purchaser will be satisfied at the quality of every article, when the price is considered. A fine suit of good clothing can be had here, for what one garment would cost in most places elsewhere. This is a bona-fide reduction as every one can learn by a visit to the store. If you want a first-class suit, that will fit, and will wear, and always look stylish, drop in at the Boston One Price Store, where you will be accomodated, and at a price that will astonish you.

EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS

IN

Dress Silks.

Hugus & Hacke are offering a splendid assortment of plain Colored Silks in desirable shades, for evening wear, at $1.25 per yard—a decided bargain.

We also call attention to our large stock of

BLACK SILKS,

which comprises all the most celebrated makes, on which we have made great reductions in price, preparatory to our annual stock-taking.

HUGUS & HACKE,
Fifth avenue and Market street.

An Aspirant for Popular Favor.

It is the belief of many that every commission house is simply a commission house, and that in this business degrees are wanting; yet were such believers to patronize the reputable establishment of Messrs. Whitmore & Co., No 46 Ninth street, general commission merchants and dealers in country produce, carbon oil, &c., they must reverse such belief at once. This firm is possessed of every business essential necessary for the pleasure and profit of their patrons. In addition, they are agents for Dr. Newland's Botanic Bitters, which are destined, at no distant day, to take a front rank among curatives.

Shutting Down the Mills

and other depressions in trade is the cause of the great reduction in the price of clothing, which A. J. Nutting has determined to mark down lower than ever, in order to make a speedy clearance. Overcoats from $4,00 up. All other garments equally cheap. A. J. Nutting, C. O. D. Clothier, 42 and 44 Sixth street.

We Claim

For the Manhattan Spring Bed a greater elasticity, better material in manufacture, greater simplicity and convenience, and a more delightful place of rest than any other bed.

THOMPSON & Co,
84 Wood street.

Ladies Watches.

Flat back, Oral, Stem and Key winding Ladies Gold Watches all prices, at Geo. W. Biggs, No. 139 Smithfield street, four doors above Sixth avenue.

THE FEBRUARY ELECTION.

Another Legal Opinion—What one of our Leading Lawyers Has to Say —Mr. McCarthy Legally Chosen to Succeed Blackmore.

The question of the validity of the last February election having been brought up by the Taxpayers' Union, the following opinion from one of our leading lawyers will be read with special interest:

OPINION.

The question submitted is, was William C. McCarthy duly elected Mayor of the city of Pittsburgh on the third Tuesday of February, 1874, as successor to the present incumbent when his term of office shall end?

This necessarily involves two questions under the new Constitution:

1st. When does the term of the present incumbent end?

2d. Was the election held on the third Tuesday of February, 1874, a valid one?

By the twenty-ninth section of the act of April 6th, 1867, and the fourteenth section of an act "supplementary to an act incorporating the city of Pittsburgh," on the first Monday after the first day of January, the Councils of the city are constituted to the Mayor, so that by the constitutional change of the election day, in order to provide a successor for the *"regular term of service,"* it was absolutely necessary to hold the election on the first day of the regular term anterior to the expiration of those regular term of the incumbent, so as to enable the successor to comply with the provisions of the several acts of Assembly, and thus prevent the contingency of the incumbent holding over.

For it will be observed if the third Tuesday of February, 1875, is the legal day, as some contend, the person elected could not be sworn till January, 1876, nor assume the duties of the office till the February of the same year, and thus the contingency of the incumbents holding over for nearly a year would arise, a contingency which the law would if possible avoid, and only provides for in cases of absolute necessity. The Councilmen, too, the person elected would be as far removed from the direct and fresh instructions of the public will, as though he was elected in January, 1874, to serve in February, 1875, and for this reason neither "usage or public policy" can be urged against the election of 1874 that will not apply with equal force against the proposed election of 1875, as well as the further reason that past usage cannot be predicated of the provisions of the new Constitution establishing in very many respects a new and untried system, and reflecting radical and important alterations in the politics and legislation administration of State affairs." But whatever might have been the force of the adverse argument prior to the election of February, 1874, no court would now, I apprehend, undertake to declare it invalid.

I have held that the election was very general throughout the State, and was a synchronous exposition or interpretation of the third section of Article VIII, as to the time when the people, the people, the question is scarcely now a judicial one.

Second. The people (at least of this city) acted under the advice of the law officer of the Commonwealth, and it is sound doctrine "that great deference is to be paid to his opinion, especially where he is called on to inaugurate a new system, and if the question involved is really one of doubt, his official opinion is fairly entitled to the scale in the judicial mind."—*Cooley on Lim.*

Third, "Where the construction is a matter of doubt, the Court is bound upon the doubt alone to abstain from acting."—*Ibid.*

Fourth. Every intendment and presumption in law is in favor of the validity of the election.

Fifth. "The people do not wish the popular will expressed through their ballot, set at naught on mere technicalities, or irregularities, when there is no fraud or chicanery practiced. It is disappointed candidates only, and their active politicians who generally complain of elections as illegal after they have passed, and their favorite candidate defeated."—*Opinion of Judge Parsons in Kneass' case.*

Since the time for contesting this election under the act of Assembly is passed, a writ of *mandamus* will not reach it, and a writ of *quo warranto* will not be applied for.

For these and other reasons not herein set down, I am of the opinion that William C. McCarthy has been duly elected Mayor at a valid